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SOCIALIST PARTY MAKES APPEAL TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

National Emergency Committee Declares It Relies on Public to Support Claim of the New York Assemblymen to Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"An appeal to the American people" has been issued by the National Emergency Committee of the Socialist Party in the case of the suspended Socialist assemblymen of New York. It declares that if they are not seated "the avenue of political action is closed to minorities" and that "there is nothing left for groups desiring fundamental changes except the advocacy of armed revolution." "However," continues the statement, "the Socialist Party will not be driven to the advocacy of such means. We are a political party. We believe in political methods and we expect to continue them, not by the grace of the New York Assembly, but by the support of the American people."

The National Emergency Committee is a sub-committee of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, consisting at present of E. T. Meims, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Oliver C. Wilson, of Chicago, both members of the National Executive Committee, and Otto Branstetter, national executive secretary of the party, with headquarters here.

Education Depended On

The appeal is addressed to "American citizens who believe in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, who believe that the statements contained in the declaration relating to the rights and liberties of citizens are true and the provisions in the Constitution for their preservation should be maintained and enforced."

"The Socialist Party has always resorted to peaceful and legitimate methods," the statement says. "They have always maintained that the right and proper, as well as the practical method of obtaining our ends, is through the education of the public and the winning of a majority of the voters to our side. In the face of bitter opposition, we have continued for 40 years to carry on our peaceful educational propaganda. We have adopted as true the statement that there was a legitimate means of accomplishing the changes we deem necessary. We have believed this, not on account of the assurances and professions of the reactionary elements who use them as a means of justifying their brutalities against the so-called revolutionaries, but because it is the basis upon which this government was founded, because it is the very essence of American democracy, and because the rights of free speech, free press, and assembly necessary for the conduct of such peaceful propaganda and political agitation are secured to the American people by the Constitution itself."

The New York Situation

"These five assemblymen, regularly elected by the citizens of their districts, went to Albany at the opening of the legislative session. They went there with the intention of introducing bills and resolutions in line with the platform and principles for which they stood and which had been approved by their constituents. It was their intention to speak and vote for such measures, and to appeal by argument and reason to their fellow-members of the Assembly to pass such legislation in the interest of the people of New York."

"In case they were successful in convincing a majority of the Assembly that their measures were wise and beneficial, they expected to see them pass. If they were unsuccessful in convincing a majority of the members, they expected to go before the voters of the State in the next election in an effort to secure the election of more assemblymen who believe in the principles of the Socialist Party and are pledged to carry out its program."

"They expected to do this again and again, year after year, election after election, just as they have been doing for 20 years past, until they do secure the support of the majority of the citizens and elect an Assembly which agrees with them, and will enact the legislation they desire."

"This, as we understand it, is what democracy means. This is what Americanism means. This is what the American people as a whole and the citizens of New York mean when they speak of American methods and oppose the advocacy of force and violence as a means of accomplishing social changes."

Issue Seen as Americanism

Suspended Men Say Democracy Is Ended If They Are Refused Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—For the first time since their suspension, the five Socialist assemblymen came to Albany last night. Some of them visited the Capitol and the Assembly Chamber, where the examination into their fitness to serve the State as legislators is to begin by the Assembly judicial committee today.

Morris Hillquit, chief attorney for the Socialists, is also in Albany. He stated last night that his first step in

connection with the inquiry would be an argument tending to show that the act of the Assembly had been unconstitutional. Failing to prevail in this, he said, he would demand a bill of particulars from the Assembly in respect of each suspended assemblyman.

A statement given out by the five assemblymen says that the Socialists well understand that it is not a matter of Socialism that is at stake at Albany, since the worst that could be done to them as individuals by the members of the Assembly would only further the cause of the political party they represent. They declare:

"The issue at Albany is wholly one of Americanism and fundamental democracy. The question is whether a small group of politicians have power to dismember 65,000 citizens in five Assembly districts. If they succeed in this abuse of power the New York Legislature has ceased to function as an organization of representative government. If they establish this precedent, the day of political democracy, as designed by the founders of our country, is ended in America."

Additional attorneys designated by the Attorney-General last night are Elon R. Brown of Watertown, former State Senator, and Arthur E. Sutherland of Rochester, former State Supreme Court Justice. In naming them, the Attorney-General said he had done so thinking of a possibility of the withdrawal of Martin W. Littleton.

Senator Walter Law Jr. introduced a bill last night aimed at sedition. He said that the bill was fashioned after the Sterling bill in Congress.

Contrary to the opinion of the Attorney-General, Mr. Hillquit would not admit that there was no appeal from an adverse action of the Assembly. He said that the case furnished a precedent and that it was his belief that it was reviewable.

Assemblymen from New York City last night introduced resolutions none of which was received, although they will be read this morning. One of the resolutions sought to exclude the Attorney-General from the inquiry. Another would expunge the letter written by Charles E. Hughes to Speaker T. C. Sweet from the record, while a third was to the effect that without the five Socialist assemblymen sitting the Assembly was not constitutionally in session.

Socialists Are Ready

Counsel Go to Albany to Defend Suspended Assemblymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Counsel for the five suspended Socialist assemblymen, led by Morris Hillquit, left this city yesterday, accompanied by a force of clerks and stenographers, for Albany, to open temporary headquarters in the Hotel Ten Eyck. So many papers and documents of the Socialist Party have been subpoenaed by Charles D. Newton, State's Attorney-General, that Julius Gerber, secretary of the New York County branch of the party, is reported to have taken about half a ton of literature to Albany with him. Members of the Socialist Party consider this an excellent opportunity for spreading their propaganda.

Mr. Hillquit said in a statement issued from Albany that a vigorous effort would be made to exclude all irrelevant matter from the trial and not to allow the one issue to be clouded in any way. That issue is, he said:

"Whether the representatives of one political party have the right to outvote the representatives of a rival party upon the charge that the political creed of the latter is opposed to the best interests of the country. In other words, whether a political party in power has the constitutional right to impose its own views and its policies on other parties, thus stifling minority opposition and perpetuating itself in government."

"It was said that the Socialist lawyers were counting upon the aid of the New York City Bar Association, which will represent the public.

Rear Admiral Sims' Mission

Referring again to his conversation with Rear Admiral Sims before he left on his "confidence mission," the Secretary of the Navy said:

"This conversation was in the last part of March. We had broken off relations with Germany. We had not declared war, but it seemed imminent. We had begun to arm our merchant ships. Our Ambassador to Great Britain wrote to me that he thought the navy ought to have a man in Great Britain with the rank of Rear Admiral who would keep in close touch with the submarine sinkings and study naval conditions. It was decided to send Rear Admiral Sims, and he went over on this confidential mission. He was cautioned by me that we were neutral, and he should not do or say anything that might commit this country until the President and Congress should declare the policy of the United States."

Answering the charge that the Navy Department failed to cooperate with commanders in foreign waters and sought to direct operations and formulate policies from Washington, Secretary Daniels asserted that these allegations remained to be proved.

Command Explained

In course of his discussion of the situation with the members of the press, the Secretary of the Navy indicated that the responsibility for the disposition of the United States fleet fell not on Rear Admiral Sims, but on Admiral Henry T. Mayo, who was commander-in-chief of all the United States naval forces.

"Rear Admiral Sims was never commander-in-chief," said the Secretary. "His duties were ashore. Admiral Mayo was commander-in-chief

SIMS CHARGES TO GET FULL HEARING

Senate Naval Affairs Committee Authorizes Thorough Investigation — Secretary Daniels Gives Version of "Instructions"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The entire conduct of the naval administration in the war emergency is to be subjected to a thorough inquiry. Stirred by the far-reaching character of the charges made by Rear Admiral William S. Sims in his arraignment of the Navy Department and its alleged failure to cooperate wholeheartedly in the war in European waters, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee met early yesterday morning and authorized the sub-committee investigating naval awards to go to the bottom of the Sims charges.

It was decided, however, to dispose of the medal controversy before proceeding with the investigation of the serious indictment made by Rear Admiral Sims against the naval administration, and in comparison with the controversy over the award of honors awards fades into insignificance. Seldom has the capital of the Nation been stirred as it has been by Admiral Sims' indictment of his superiors in the navy during the period of his command in European waters. There are hints of partisan motives, of naval jealousies and personal animosities, but these insinuations are regarded as beside the point, and will not be permitted to deflect the purpose of an inquiry into charges which it is frankly admitted involve the honor of naval officers, and which, if permitted to stand, might reflect on the good faith of the government itself.

That "I did say was that ships that were filled with untrained men in battle were floating death traps," continued General Wood, who was here on a recruiting mission.

This part of the speech came in the section dealing with preparedness, when he was emphasizing the point that great machines like great warships could not be properly handled by untrained men.

Mr. Daniels Makes Denial

It is this last phase of the controversy that Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, himself considers the most serious for the moment. This was made clear by the letter addressed by him on Sunday to Carroll S. Page (R.), Senator from Vermont and chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. In this letter, Secretary Daniels takes the first opportunity to deny the charge which, he admitted, would have a bearing on "international relations," namely, having intimated to Rear Admiral Sims that "we would as soon fight the British as the Germans," and that at the moment when Rear Admiral Sims was sent to secure data on naval operations vital to the allied cause.

The Secretary of the Navy admitted in the same letter that he warned Rear Admiral Sims to "exercise discretion and diplomacy" in dealing with the British Admiralty, and reminded him of a speech he had made several years previously in the Guildhall in London, revealing personal friendship to Great Britain. Incidentally, Rear Admiral Sims was born in Canada.

Eliminating Secretary Daniels because of his own denial, there were two others connected directly with the Navy Department who were in position to offer such advice. These were Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral William S. Benson, now retired, who was chief of naval operations, and who, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, was charged with the operation of the fleet and with the preparation and readiness of plans for use in war."

"I have the greatest confidence in Admiral Benson, and believe the country has, too," Secretary Daniels commented in his statement to the newspapers yesterday afternoon.

"Was Rear Admiral Benson the one who told Admiral Sims to beware of the British?" Secretary Daniels was asked.

"Admiral Benson will speak for himself," was the reply.

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Britain wrote to me that he thought the navy ought to have a man in Great Britain with the rank of Rear Admiral who would keep in close touch with the submarine sinkings and study naval conditions. It was decided to send Rear Admiral Sims, and he went over on this confidential mission. He was cautioned by me that we were neutral, and he should not do or say anything that might commit this country until the President and Congress should declare the policy of the United States."

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"Rear Admiral Sims was never commander-in-chief," said the Secretary. "His duties were ashore. Admiral Mayo was commander-in-chief

of the fleet throughout the war. This included ships on this side of the Atlantic as well as those overseas. Of course, Admiral Benson, as chief of operations, was the ranking naval officer in charge of operations at home and abroad."

From these statements two important facts emerge. First, there were two commanders abroad, Rear Admiral Sims, with London as his base, and Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, with Brest as his base, with equal and coordinate powers. Second, both of the officers subject to orders and policies worked out by Admiral Benson and presumably transmitted by Admiral Mayo, both of whom were for the most part 3000 miles from the base of operations.

Denial by General Wood

His Remark on Ships in Navy Not Correctly Reported, He Says

PORTLAND, Maine—"I did not say that our navy was a 'floating death trap' in my speech at Boston Sunday night," Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood said yesterday, when informed that he would be asked to appear before the House Naval Affairs Committee to explain his statement quoted to that effect.

"What I did say was that ships that were filled with untrained men in battle were floating death traps," continued General Wood, who was here on a recruiting mission.

This part of the speech came in the section dealing with preparedness, when he was emphasizing the point that great machines like great warships could not be properly handled by untrained men.

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the responsibility for decisions binding on France, and it may be some time before the new Ministry is installed and in a position to appoint a successor to him.

Meantime the decision of the Supreme Allied Council to permit a resumption of trade with the people of Russia, as represented at any rate by the great Russian cooperative movement, is the chief subject of discussion here.

The Work of Mr. Lloyd George

As The Times remarks, there appears to be a general conviction, first, that the new step is the special work of Mr. Lloyd George or, at any rate, has, and always has had his backing; and secondly, that it does of necessity, despite the Paris communiqué, involve an immediate and increasing change in the Allies' attitude toward the Soviet Government. There is a general impression that the Allies cannot endeavor to trade with Russian cooperative industry while maintaining an attitude of aggressive hostility toward the Soviet Government.

The press is divided in its reception of the news, the attitude varying from the whole-hearted approval of The Daily News to the scorn and anger of The Times. One experienced informant of The Christian Science Monitor considers that this step will be followed quickly by the formal decision of the Allies to make up their minds to be at peace with Russia.

Resultant of Conflicting Forces

The view is expressed that the present step is the resultant of the conflicting forces in Paris, on the one side, the British Prime Minister, who has always been opposed to anything that would interfere with Russia working out her own salvation and who has even at different times been prepared to make peace with the Bolsheviks, and, on the other side, the representatives in Paris of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak and their many supporters in high places in France.

There is the disposition, whether justified or not, to regard the sudden departure of Winston Spencer Churchill and Walter Hume Long, and their army and navy staffs respectively, to Paris on Thursday, and their return the same evening, as having been undertaken in an endeavor to prevent the Peace Conference taking its latest step regarding Russia. It is said that they were not "summoned" to Paris and they arrived an hour after the decision was made. This conjecture probably results largely from the alarmist semi-official communiqué regarding the Bolshevik threat to India and Asia, which this newspaper and others received from a military quarter on Thursday and from the well-known difference of the point of view of the Prime Minister and Mr. Churchill on Russian questions, the latter having always favored an aggressive policy toward the Bolsheviks and the whole-hearted support of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak.

Wireless Messages From Moscow
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Several wireless messages have been issued from Moscow regarding the allied decision concerning trade with the Russian cooperative societies. One message reads in part: "The blockade ring has been broken by the victories of the Red Army. The army of Labor has begun its campaign. To your lances. To your machines."

Another message describes the Moscow papers as remarking that those who have hitherto regarded the Soviet power as representing merely a passing phase of the Russian Government will now appreciate that power has become established and has accomplished a great advance toward reconstruction, which will permanently change the physiognomy of the Russian social order.

A further Moscow wireless message quotes a communication "received through wireless sources from France." This reads in part: "Practical measures for the resumption of trade with Russia have not yet been arranged. It is known, however, that it is intended to enter into relations with the Russian Zemstvos for the export from Russia of wheat and other products. But, of course, the allied merchants cannot enter Russian ports without the risk of being sunk by Bolshevik shells, so long as some sort of an armistice has not been concluded. This is a point which has not yet been discussed, at any rate not publicly."

Decree of the Central Soviet
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message announces that "in view of the Soviet power's complete victory over its enemies" the Central Soviet has decreed the abolition of capital punishment and capital sentences, which have already been passed, are to be commuted to sentences of hard labor.

STATE LABOR PARTY FORMING
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—A convention for the organization of a state Labor Party in Wyoming is to be held within the next few months, probably in March. Meanwhile, the work of organizing county labor parties, begun about four months ago, is continuing, and it is probable that before the state convention is called such a party will have been organized in each of the 21 counties of the State.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—One of the German technical delegates for the repatriation of the German prisoners of war has announced to the French Government that all the material necessary for the transportation of the prisoners will be furnished soon, and it is expected that the plan of repatriation will be working three days after the arrival of the material.

COMMENT ON THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

London Papers View Decision of Supreme Council to Open Up Trade With Country Both Favorably and Unfavorably

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Comment in the London papers views the decision of the Supreme Council to open up trade relations with Russia from various angles, some of the papers being favorable to the plan and some unfavorable. For example in its editorial comment, The Daily News says:

"This wise decision may involve no change of policy in regard to the Soviet Government, but in regard to the Russian people it involves a change of policy, which, had it been accomplished earlier would have given us today a very different world."

The Labor organ, The Daily Herald, says that if the announcement sincerely means what it says, it definitely implies the raising of the blockade. "But," it continues, "the Russian policy of the allied governments has been so tortuous, and their deceptions have been so many, that it will be well to wait and see."

"The dominant fact is that the anti-Bolshevist side in the Russian civil war has collapsed," remarks The Daily Chronicle. "The best thing now, if it could be done, would be to obtain satisfactory peace with Russia. Perhaps we cannot get such a peace, but we might try, and if we cannot we must make up our minds to face the full gravity of the alternative."

Postponement Declared

This newspaper urges that it is useless to prolong indefinitely a state of inconclusive hostility, "which can only result in militarizing Russia, and which will be a danger, no matter what régime secures ultimate control."

The Daily Mail says the new trade decision is a remarkable one, and may have unexpected results, adding: "We believe that the Russians who would cooperate have, for the most part, been killed by Lenin."

The Morning Post and The Daily Telegraph generally comment on what they regard a position of extreme gravity for Europe and especially for Great Britain. The former bitterly attacks Mr. Lloyd George for withdrawing support from the anti-Bolshevik forces in Russia, and says the British policy in this particular has been marked by "almost inconceivable treachery." The Daily Telegraph declares the Bolsheviks aim to be "purely and simply the destruction of British power."

"There are reasons enough for calling naval and military experts into consultation in Paris," it concludes.

Strength of Bolshevik Army

Comment is also diversified on the subject of the Bolshevik invasion of the Near East, in an editorial dealing with what it calls the "Bolshevik menace," The Globe saying:

"It is time the people should recognize the peril with which civilization is menaced. The Bolshevik Army is the strongest and most numerous in Europe. We must face the fact that Bolshevism by its very nature cannot remain confined to Russia, but must endeavor to spread over the whole civilized world. There is no occasion for panic, but an obvious need for wise and resolute statesmanship."

The Times, which ascribes the decision to reopen relations entirely to Mr. Lloyd George, attacks the Premier severely and says: "The statement that this decision leaves unchanged the attitude of the Allies toward the Bolshevik government is regarded as a palpable and insolent untruth."

The Times further contends that Lenin and his colleagues will certainly seize whatever goods are consigned to cooperative societies, and expresses the opinion that "Mr. Lloyd George's regard for home politics and advanced laborites, had more to do with the decision than the sound views of national advantage and national honor."

Statement Called Camouflage
The Daily Chronicle, which is a firm supporter of the Premier, attributes the decision to the Supreme Council at Paris, and says: "The pretense that the council is dealing only with the cooperative societies and not the Soviet Government is camouflage."

This newspaper maintains that the Allies "must make up their minds whether it is going to be peace or war with the Bolsheviks, and if not prepared for war, ought without delay to take the lead in making peace and not indulge in a miserable scramble of successive capitulations."

Definite peace is coming, says The Daily News, which adds that starvation in Europe is forcing the Allies to end hostilities.

PAPER MAKES MONEY MINUS ADVERTISING
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The New Majority, official organ of the Labor Party of the United States, a weekly paper without advertising, reports that it closed its first year in November with a financial surplus. In July it was costing \$1000 a month more than it was bringing in.

The paper started as the organ of the Labor Party of Cook County, which includes Chicago, and was made the official paper of the Labor Party of Illinois when that party was organized. At the recent formation of the National Labor Party, the paper was made the spokesman for the national organization.

ADMIRAL JELLINE'S PLANS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—It is stated that Admiral Jellicoe is cancelling the remainder of his tour and returning home forthwith.

Asian danger represents the natural consequences of the government's anti-Bolshevist policy in Europe or whether it stands for a spontaneous extension of Bolshevik aggression."

The same paper asks if "the new extension of war with the Bolsheviks which seems likely is not a mere sequel of the British policy." "Given an end of that policy by our simple withdrawal from the European struggle," the newspaper asks, "would the Bolsheviks stand a chance of carrying on a new war of aggression in the east?"

The newspaper says the announcement of what amounts to a new war is a negation of all hopes for the world's financial reconstruction. "If the government," it adds, "expects the nation to acquiesce readily and quietly to such frustration of every hope for the speedy betterment of the world's plight they have dangerously mis-calculated."

Need for Quick Decision

"The Allies must decide quickly what the activities against Bolshevism are to be in the next few weeks and days," says The Evening News in its comment. "There is no use to talk without action; that is not the way to deal with a situation which without feeling of panic must be watched with some dread. The Bolsheviks want to destroy the efficiency of the League of Nations. What is the League's reply? The council's deliberations have a personal interest for Britons and are of greater significance than most of us realize at the moment. What is the Premier's policy now? The country cannot permit him to be too late."

The Star says the semi-official statement regarding Bolshevism is "very ominous." "In plain English," the newspaper declares, "the English Coalition has failed and is preparing to drag us into vast new military adventures involving an illimitable expenditure. We are paying the price of our stupidity in waging war against the Soviet Government of Russia."

The Star thinks the right policy would be to use the League of Nations. "It is necessary to keep our heads," it adds, "and take control of the madmen who are hustling and hurrying us into wars, the end of which no man can foresee. There must be an end of the humbug. The lying hypocrisy and war propaganda must be stopped. Let us have the truth instead of a nauseous stream of propaganda lies. We are sick of atrocity mongers on both sides."

PERSONNEL OF NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

PARIS, France (Monday)—The personnel of the new French Cabinet which has just been formed to succeed Mr. Clemenceau's Ministry, is as follows:

Premier and Foreign Minister—Alexander Millerand.

Minister of Justice—Mr. L'Hopital.

Minister of the Interior—Jules Steez.

Minister of War—Andrew Léfeuvre.

Minister of Marine—M. Landry.

Minister of Commerce—Mr. Isaac.

Minister of Agriculture—Henry Tizard.

Minister of Finance—Frederick François-Marsal.

Minister of the Colonies—Albert Sarrat.

Minister of the Public Works—Yves Le Trocquet.

Minister of Public Instruction—Andrew Honnorat.

Minister of Labor—Paul Jourdain.

Minister of Hygiene and Social Welfare—Mr. Breton.

Comment on Presidential Election

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Press comment on the presidential election limits itself this morning to Paul Deschanel's qualifications for the office, without drawing comparison between him and Mr. Clemenceau, who a week ago was considered as good as elected.

Mr. Clemenceau's newspaper, the "Homme Libre," says that the enormous majority which Mr. Deschanel obtained will show the world that France intends to pursue the execution of the Treaty of Versailles and advanced laborites, had more to do with the decision than the sound views of national advantage and national honor."

"The latter," it continues, "should not allow hope to spring up because of Mr. Deschanel's entry to the Elysée Palace. Accepted clauses of the Treaty will be applied, and the French Government will sustain the young League of Nations."

"The 'Humanité' thus refers to Mr. Clemenceau: "One of our most determined enemies is struck down and a feeling of relief throughout Socialist organizations will be general."

It is proposed by the "Avenir" that President Poloncaré should at once represent France on the Supreme Council and continue to exercise that function when Mr. Deschanel has assumed office.

PAPER MAKES MONEY MINUS ADVERTISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The New Majority, official organ of the Labor Party of the United States, a weekly paper without advertising, reports that it closed its first year in November with a financial surplus. In July it was costing \$1000 a month more than it was bringing in.

The paper started as the organ of the Labor Party of Cook County, which includes Chicago, and was made the official paper of the Labor Party of Illinois when that party was organized. At the recent formation of the National Labor Party, the paper was made the spokesman for the national organization.

ADMIRAL JELLINE'S PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—It is stated that Admiral Jellicoe is cancelling the remainder of his tour and returning home forthwith.

ALLIED EXTRADITION NOTE IS PUBLISHED

Text of Demand, Sent to Dutch Government, for the Former Emperor William II of Germany Is Given to the Public

PARIS, France (Monday)—The text of the allied note demanding the extradition of former Emperor William of Germany, which was sent to The Hague, was made public this morning. It follows:

"Paris, January 15.

"In notifying, by these presents, the Netherlands Government and Queen of the text of Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles, a certified copy of which is annexed, which came into force on January 10, the powers have the honor to make known, at the same time, that they have decided to put into execution without delay this article. (Article 227 publicly arraigns William II of Germany for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties, and declares that the allied and associated powers will address a request to the Netherlands Government for his surrender in order that he may be placed on trial.)

"Consequently, the powers address to the Government of the Netherlands an official demand to deliver into their hands William of Hohenzollern, former Emperor of Germany, in order that he may be judged.

"Individuals residing in Germany, against whom the allied and associated powers have brought charges, are to be delivered to them under Article 228 of the Peace Treaty, and the former Emperor, if he had remained in Germany, would have been delivered under the same conditions by the German Government.

Solicitor-General King, on behalf of the government, announced that he would file a motion at once asking for a dismissal of the case for lack of jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court refused to grant an injunction restraining state and federal officers from enforcing constitutional prohibition in Rhode Island, which will therefore have to be as dry as other states until the case is finally disposed of, which is not expected to be before March.

The State of Ohio on Monday asked the Supreme Court to expedite consideration of appeals brought by an attorney of Cincinnati to determine the validity of the Ohio constitutional referendum amendment.

It will be interesting to see whether Sinn Fein makes immediate use of its new opportunity of flouting the British Government, as represented by the Irish local government board, or whether it will wait for the elections to county councils, which take place in June and to which Sinn Fein attaches much more importance. This problem, indeed, is in the nature of a dilemma for Sinn Fein.

INTERSESSION OF STUDY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—in order to meet the unusual demand upon its educational facilities, the University

for some are nothing but skin and bone, and too weak to walk. Their clothes are pieces of filthy rags patched together and full of vermin."

Major Kalloch said that the Armenians are relying on America for aid, as the British are practically all gone and the people are becoming restless. "Everybody speaks Russian," he states, "but ourselves, and we use the sign language."

RHODE ISLAND TEST SUIT PERMITTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Rhode Island has been granted permission by the Supreme Court to institute original proceedings in the court to test the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead law enforcing it. The permission was granted by Chief Justice White, without comment or without fixing a time for hearing arguments in the case.

Motions were filed by Attorney-General Rice of Rhode Island, on the responsibility of resolutions adopted by the state Legislature, authorizing him to take the necessary steps to test the validity of the amendment and of the enforcement act. The claim was that the law could not be enforced in the State without its consent. Enforcement, therefore, would be a serious infringement upon the police powers and the sovereign rights of the State. It was not contended that the failure to make the amendment void, but merely that it could not be enforced in Rhode Island.

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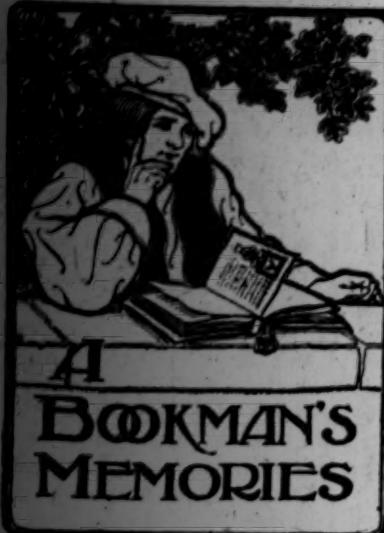
The Supreme Court refused to grant an injunction restraining state and federal officers from enforcing constitutional prohibition in Rhode Island, which will therefore have to be as dry as other states until the case is finally disposed of, which is not expected to be before March.

Mr. Tom Clark, whose husband was executed after the 1916 rising, was elected alderman in two wards, while other Sinn Fein women candidates returned included Mrs. Sheehey Skeffington, whose husband was shot by the military owing to an unfortunate blunder during the insurrection and Mrs. Kettle, wife of Professor Kettle, who fell fighting in France. Generally speaking, the results appear to have secured adequate representation of minorities.

It will be interesting to see whether Sinn Fein makes immediate use of its new opportunity of flouting the British Government, as represented by the Irish local government board, or whether it will wait for the elections to county councils, which take place in June and to which Sinn Fein attaches much more importance. This problem, indeed, is in the nature of a dilemma for Sinn Fein.

INTERSESSION OF STUDY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

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BOOKMAN'S MEMORIES

Maurice Maeterlinck

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Had Maeterlinck not come to America it would have been simple to write about him, to recall, with gratitude, his literary advent in London, and my joy. Those were white days, the days when I first saw "Pelléas and Mélisande" and "The Intruder"; when I first read "The Treasure of the Humble" and "The Life of the Bee." He, himself, has not changed. Of that I had testimony at his second lecture in Carnegie Hall. He is still the quiet, aloof, self-contained man, a sage in dress clothes, watching the audience, a little surprised, little anxious, as a thoroughbred racehorse looks when examining the crowd about him; but of that I must delay writing until the end of this article.

The vortex called, Maurice Maeterlinck has been in the vortex. The Apostle of Silence came to America to deliver a message, and lo! the Apostle of Silence has found himself in a hubbub. He himself, I am sure, is unembarrassed, unvexed; he moves on like a planet among shooting stars; but even a human planet must have qualms when it opens a morning paper, on a quiet Sunday, the streets still, Manhattan abed, and reads these headlines: "Maeterlinck Faces Suit for \$35,000. James B. Pond Contemplates Action Against Poet for Breach of Contract," and a few days later more horrific headlines: "Detectives Guard Poet. Maeterlinck Protected by Three Officers at Ritz-Carlton Lecture."

I trust that the disagreement will be amicably settled, and that the Sage will continue to deliver his message, although I am sure that he could deliver it better with the pen than with the lips. No doubt, by this time, Maurice Polydore Marie Bernard Maeterlinck has learned that America is more eager to see him, and to note how he delivers his message, than to be informed of the content of the message. That is the way of audiences, and that being so I hardly see why audiences should object to the delivery of the lectures in French, which is the basis of his dispute with Mr. Pond of the Pond Lycée Bureau. It is a rare treat to hear such French; it was painful to listen to the Sage trying to express himself in phonetic English. It was a failure, but he emerged from it beautifully. Actors of wide experience might envy his poise and self-command. Never before has there been such an acute example of the precept about a good man struggling against adversity. Gratefully upon his ears must have fallen the voice of a lady crying from the audience, "Say it in French, sir."

Perhaps when Maeterlinck has thought it all over, and has returned to the Villa les Abeilles, Avenue des Baumettes, Nice, he will write a new essay and call it "Manhattan, or, How I Was Drawn into the Vortex." And perhaps of all the strange experiences he underwent in the New World the strangest was the interview with a group of New York newspapermen. It may not have been strange to him, for his meditations carry him into strange vagaries of thought; but it was strange to them for New York newspapermen have been schooled to regard Maeterlinck the Mystic as a Figure of Mystery, and here was this vigorous transcendentalist, clad in a woolen lounge suit, with carpet slippers upon his feet, saying, "I love the boxing. I have boxed with Kid McCoy. He is not only a boxer, but a philosopher, too." The reporters also realized that the Sage knows what Carpenter weighs. "I have boxed with him three or four times," he said.

"Yes," I answered. "But why travel out of the way? If you want to go to Boston why not go straight there? Why go via the Rocky Mountains, California, the South Pole and Florida?"

The young American looked at me curiously. "There's something in that," he said.

of Maeterlinck across the Manhattan firmament that I find it difficult to recapture the equable state of mind that the name of Maeterlinck evoked in me ere he sailed up New York bay with his young wife to attend the first performance of "The Blue Bird" as an opera. All this is too near and restless. I must go back to days long before "The Betrothal" and "The Blue Bird," back, back to the first performances of his plays at the Court Theater in Sloane Square—that home of lost and won theatrical causes. I see again in memory Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mr. Martin Harvey in "Pelléas and Mélisande"; I see play after play, so still, so moving, and it is strange now to think that we thought then that these plays, passing behind gauzes, lifting the veil, so still, so moving, were to be the prefaces to the drama of the future. Perhaps they will yet. Then came "The Treasure of the Humble" with the shock of a witty and cynical introduction by A. B. Walkley. But he did one good service. He asked point-blank, "Has M. Maeterlinck anything to say?"

Of course he has. It may not be new because nothing is new, but this Belgian Master has gathered up and written down in beautiful French the interior teaching and wisdom of mankind from Plotinus to Emerson, whispering the while to an obdurate heart, "What we know is not interesting. The mystery of life is what makes life interesting."

We of the Anglo-Saxon world have taken to him more freely than the Latin or the Flemish, and we have had the immense advantage of two sympathetic and understanding translators—Alfred Sutro and Teixeira de Mattos. One of them, Alfred Sutro, is a dramatist, and perhaps he is still asking himself if Maeterlinckian theater is not still possible, "a static theater, a theater of mood not of movement, a theater where nothing material happens and where everything immaterial is felt."

Literary success, came to Maeterlinck early—perhaps too early. Popular success envelops him in 1920—perhaps too popular. With me he is a master of the Past. He calls from the Past. Some years ago when he began to write for The Daily Mail I felt that he was slipping out from his Platonic cave, and when I read his latest book, "Mountain Paths," I had a feeling that the Maeterlinck of "The Treasure of the Humble" had gone to other adventures. He has not gone over to Kid McCoy, but he now treats subjects about which there is really nothing to be said because we know everything about them—or nothing.

Yet the Maeterlinck of former days remains. I found him in the second lecture he gave at Carnegie Hall—a quiet lecture. He spoke in French. Mr. Leon Dabo stood behind him on the stage. When Maeterlinck had completed a passage to his liking he would turn to his companion with a dignified, impersonal look, as if saying, "We have expressed ourselves in our native tongue; now you will read the passage in the language understood by these good, attentive people." This Mr. Dabo did very well, so well that he was often applauded.

The Belgian Sage's platform manner is admirable. He looked just as the author of "The Treasure of the Humble" and "Wisdom and Destiny" should look. Nothing, I am sure, would ruffle him, nothing disturb him. He has poise. He delivered his message neither quietly nor riotously; he just delivered it.

Do not ask me what it was.

I have no knowledge of Odic Elfuvia, of the Major and Minor Memoria, and I have little aptitude for investigations into the communal life of Insects.

Such matters do not trouble me. But they seemed to distract a young American, a stranger, who sat by my side. Halfway through the lecture he leaned toward me and said—"This is deep stuff."

When it was all over and Maeterlinck had taken his triple call, the young American remarked, "He takes you along strange road, and a pretty steep one."

"Yes," I answered. "But why travel out of the way? If you want to go to Boston why not go straight there? Why go via the Rocky Mountains, California, the South Pole and Florida?"

The young American looked at me curiously. "There's something in that," he said.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcome, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Factory Type of Mind
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In an editorial some months ago on the threatened industrial development of Stratford-on-Avon, and again in your leading editorial on New Years Day, I have been impressed with your attitude toward the "factory type of mind" and the "slavery of the machine." The writer shared these views until the need for war-time producers brought with it the opportunity for experience as a machine operator.

The machine does not enslave. The operation once mastered, the mind is set free. Never before or since have I enjoyed the feeling of mental freedom which was mine while I operated a lathe. While I turned metal, I turned ideas; and while I put in the delicate threads I found myself relating my ideas. While material images took form out of the rough, spiritual images were born in the mind. The "factory type of mind" is readily discerned in industry, but it is not so much a product of the machine as a result of putting at the machines men and women ill equipped in mind to appreciate and use the freedom which the machine brings to them.

(Signed) STANLEY COPELAND
Rochester, New York, January 4, 1920

THE BELL ON THE RANCH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a big bell, with a loud and carrying note, which clanged forth the warning to arise and prepare for the day's work. Its proportions were in harmony with the far-spreading acres of the cattle ranch, tucked away in the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Its purpose was not only to awaken the farm hands, but to summon them from the fields at noon and evening. The morning call, however, always seemed the most urgent and the least welcome, for, whenever one may be, the thought of arising may not always be alluring.

Once up and dressed and out-of-doors, there's a difference. The sun's rays are slanting over the crest of the high Sierra and there is a crisp tang in the July air, for the ranch is 5000 feet above sea-level, and the summer mornings are rarely devoid of crispness.

You hear the nicker of the horses and their impatient pawing in the stalls. You hurry, because the men who handle the work-horses must care for them and it is a before-breakfast duty to water and feed your team. By the time you have done this, and are throwing on the heavy harness, the big bell is clanging its second and last call and you put on a little more steam, for by now breakfast is an attraction.

Hitching Up

Afterward, you lead your horses out of the barn, give them another drink, and hook them to the mowing machine



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A mower in the Sierras

which you have been elected to operate. It has been liberally oiled, carefully examined, and equipped with a freshly ground sickle the night before.

If the mower takes the least bit of pride in his reputation as a good "hay hand," he strives to be the first out in the fields, the leader of the nine mowing machines which are used on the goodly acres of this cattle ranch.

The purring click of the sickle, as it glides through the bar, has a decidedly business-like sound, and when the horses pull the machine into the standing grass, straighten out the tugs, and settle down to the business of cutting hay, the grass falls into neat swathes ready for the rakes which follow a few hours after the mowers.

You look behind you and see that the second man is pressing you closely, so you slap the lines over your horses' backs and speed up a bit. The air is keenly alive; myriad insects fly up from the heavy stand of grass; butterflies wing their flight away from the clack of the machines; a motherbird shrills a frightened call as she flutters up from her nest. If it chances to be a meadow lark, she flies but a short distance, alights on a tall reed, or a nearby shock of hay, and bobs at you suspiciously. The blackbirds soar directly over your head and scold in vixenish fashion. Field mice and gophers scramble from beneath the hoofs of the horses and on a rare occasion a fat porcupine is discovered rolled into a sticky ball in some open spot. He is given a wide berth.

A Moving Background

You rein your team about the right-angle turn in the block of land laid out by the head mower, and start down the next side of the square. This time you face the densely timbered slopes of the Sierra, and the dull green of the pines shows in decided contrast to the bright emerald of the uncut fields.

You breathe deeply of the mountain air and a hay-hand's work takes on something beside the grind of manual labor. You are in the great outdoors, and there is a satisfaction in knowing that the work you are doing is essential; that your team is willing and responsive to your words of command. When you have got to the second turning it is time to give the horses a rest.

The nine clacking mowers soon diminish the size of the original block of land to be mowed, and all but two are dispatched to another section of the field. The two remaining mowers finish up the job by dint of many turnings, much backing, and always with a careful eye on the other man's sickle bar.

Now you catch yourself listening for the clang of the big bell which gives forth its first call for dinner at 11:30, warning the hay hands to turn their horses' heads toward the ranch house. When the ding-dong finally comes ringing through the clear air, it has a much more welcome sound than it did six hours earlier. It means that the day is half gone, and, besides earning another half-day's wages, you have become enthused with this back-to-the-farm slogan you had heretofore only heard about.

The Morning's Accomplishment

While your horses swing into the long swath which leads to the barns you glance over the acres and acres of grass laid low by the morning's mowing, and contentment comes to you—for you have done your share.

The afternoon—but this is of the morning only, and anyway, even if the hours do drag a bit as the sun begins the descent toward the western

rim of the Sierra, you realize that the same big bell will send its booming note adown the fields and the day will have slipped away, as summer days will.

But the glory of those mornings stays with you even after you have returned to the city to resume again your humdrum duties. And your ear hearkens to the notes of innumerable bells which ring out above the din of city noises. You can detect not one which conveys to you the music of that bell on the Sierran cattle ranch.

THE HART HOUSE THEATER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Artistic Toronto had been speculating for a long time, and earnestly, about the Hart House Theater.

The students Union building included a theater, an underground affair, and that is about all anyone knew about it except that the whole building had been given over to the military during the war, and the theater itself had served the useful, if inartistic, purpose of a miniature rifle-range.

Now the day had actually arrived to open it, both in the sense of getting it ready for the production of plays, and of producing the first plays in it; and anyone who has had the slightest experience in either of these hair-raising occupations, especially in these days of certain costs and doubtful deliveries, can be trusted to realize something of the difficulty of combining the two. When this has been achieved, then gently add the problem of producing sufficiently capable acting material from a university players club which had lain fallow, if not lapsed altogether, during the war.

Then, and only then, can he successfully occupy the shoes of the director, Roy Mitchell. Apart from the anxiety of having to set a date for the opening, and to keep the faith by opening upon it, the making of the Hart House Theater must have been a joyous adventure, for in Vincent Massey, the visible administrator of the Massey Trust, which had built the building, the director had a friend and philosopher who was so properly devoted to dramatic art that he was the willing provider of every technical appliance and stage equipment known to the profession, and hang the expense. When the equipment was all in running order, the rumor ran, there was not a stage effect from the specter on the Brocken to a thunder-storm, which some little switch or lever would not produce for those skilled in such cunning.

A Double Bill

The day arrived, the audience assembled, and the program revealed a double bill, Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies" and the fifteenth century "Farce of Master Pierre Patelin." The scenery, it announced, had been intrusted to two of the younger Canadian painters, A. Y. Jackson, R. C. A., and Lawren Harris, and whatever criticisms unfold, they contain nothing derogatory of the settings, which were admirable in color and design and contributed very largely to the success of the opening.

"The Queen's Enemies" came first and the terrific dénouement was reached without audible or obvious let or hindrance, and was received with unstinted applause, that is, as soon as the rather bewildered audience realized that the lights were going up again for them to see the captains and the kings swimming round their banquet chamber.

"Pierre Patelin" was a much more difficult affair. There were three scenes in the first act and one in the second and the archaic farce bristles with difficulties for the amateur. But, all things considered, the audience, or such of it as appreciated the nicer sides of such things, left the theater with a comfortable feeling that the performance gave such promise of good things to come that they could not afford to miss them if they wished to be numbered among the artistically elect!

It is perhaps, therefore, almost carping to comment upon the shortcomings on such an occasion, but since the greater part of them seemed to be the faults of university dramatics in general and not so much the vagaries of a first night, perhaps they will not come altogether amiss and will be received as kindly as they are offered.

There seems to be a tendency in all amateur dramatics of the Little Theater persuasion to demand subtleties of speech and acting before the obvious has been mastered and made their own. Voices are restrained before that quality of speech has been achieved which penetrates to the back row, even in its most subtle effects; aid movements are restricted before that breadth of gesture has been mastered.

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terre which, like the pure gold leaf on a picture frame, can be toned down and down without losing the fire and gleam beneath. There is a motto which might be hung over every dressing-room door: "Speak every word to the back row," and, if it were persisted in, a good many audiences would go away happier and wiser than they do. At any rate, the "A" of the actor's "A B C" would be in a fair way to be acquired.

"The Queen's Enemies" gave many examples of this inaudible subtlety. The Queen herself was the greatest exponent of it. Her aside and confidences with her familiar Achazarspes were nearly all inaudible, even in the front rows.

Over-Direction of Amateurs

There can easily be too much dramatic direction of amateurs. To teach the voice its capacities and to allow the actor to interpret the part subject to the director's criticism is better than a hard and fast direction of how each speech should be made and each effect produced.

The critic found exactly the same condition at one of the big American university theaters. Six rows back in a small theater at a dress rehearsal of a Shakespearean play, hardly a word was audible and all the while the actors were visibly striving for the restraint and finer shades of expression which only the master can give, and the critic longed for a good Bensonian rant if only it would unloose a voice that had audibility and resonance.

It is here that university dramatics can do a tremendous amount of good if they will only see the necessity and for this reason the critic came to the conclusion that good voice production and beautiful voice example were vastly more to be desired than those magical subtleties of acting which takes a master to get over the stage.

"Patelin" was not so restrained, and went more easily, principally owing to the admirable study of the old master.

One other thing besides inaudibility can always be expected from the amateur, even on a first night, and that is a lack of knowledge of his lines. Jocelaine, the deluded draper, was a great sinner in this respect and the voice of the prompter was rather too insistent for the illusion.

But, there, it was a new theater and an unfinished one; it was a new play, and there had not been a rehearsal without a hammer accompaniment, and it was, finally, a first night when all sorts of things grave and gay, can happen to amateur dramatics without putting the audience out of humor. A great revival of all the arts will surely follow Canada's sacrifices in the war, and Hart House Theater will be eagerly watched by all those interested in the dramatic side of them.

THE BOY OF PANTRY ALLEY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the ancient landmarks which have survived in London's many monuments is one that may easily evade the notice of a passer-by, or even of a sight-seer. This is the "Boy of Pantry Alley," whose quaint little figure, chiseled in stone, has marked for 230 years the highest point of the City. So at least it would appear from the inscription on the gray, weathered slab immured in the east side of Pantry Alley, a narrow passage between Newgate Street and Paternoster Row. The legend reads as follows:

When ye have sought the city round Yet still this is the highest ground. August the 27 1888.

This allusion very likely has a double

ORGANIZING WOMEN FOR PARLIAMENT

British National Union Is Encouraging and Training Suitable Women to Stand as Candidates for Election to Parliament

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — In England much thought is now being given to the question of the woman M.P. The first has already been returned, although it is only a year since eligibility was conferred. But there must be many more to keep her company in the "Mother of Parliaments" after the next general election, which cannot now be far off. That, at least, is the determination of the organized women.

The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship—which, under the name of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, had 50 years of constitutional agitation for the vote to its credit—is doing its utmost to encourage suitable women to stand for Parliament. A list is being prepared of those who express their willingness to do so. They need not necessarily be members of the union, but if they subscribe to the society's program their candidature will receive its support.

Classes in Electrification

As this organization has branches all over the kingdom, and numbers among its members many influential and public-spirited men and women, its approval is worth having. It has also started a fund to help to defray the expenses of women whose circumstances would otherwise not permit of their standing. Classes are being held in the work of electrification, and women election agents are being specially trained. In conjunction with the National Council of Women, the society will also shortly hold a public meeting in London to inaugurate a campaign in favor of sending women to Parliament. This will be followed by meetings all over the country.

Other societies are working for the same cause. The Women Citizens Association, a non-party organization, has already been successful in securing the return of many of its members at the local government elections. It now hopes to do the same at the parliamentary elections. The ordinary political parties are also prepared to bring forward a certain number of women candidates. It remains to be seen whether they will be assigned constituencies where there is a good chance of their being returned, or whether they will be relegated to those that are considered hopeless. Except in the case of Christabel Pankhurst, Coalition, and Mary Macarthur, Independent Labor Party, that is what happened last December with regard to the few women who did not stand as Independents. In view of such a contingency, and the position generally, it is interesting to learn how women have fared in other countries where they are eligible for Parliament.

Women in Finnish Diet

Finland was the first to return women to its National Assembly. They became eligible in 1906; and after the general election, a year later, over a dozen women took their seats in the Finnish Diet. The number has since varied, and at one time there were as many as 24. That "land of the thousand lakes" has, however, seen many vicissitudes, and the women members have not yet had a fair chance to show their mettle. Even so, they accomplished a good deal in connection with the welfare of women and children, penal reform, and social and economic questions. Now that things are more stable, and Finland's autonomy has been recognized by the great powers, the 19 women who now sit in the Diet are looking forward to doing permanent good.

The United States of America has had three women state senators since 1914: Miss Kathryn Clarke in Oregon; Miss Helen Ring Robinson in Colorado, and Mrs. Munds in Arizona. In the same year Mrs. Heartz was elected to the lower house in Colorado, and Miss Marion Tours to the Oregon lower house. There are now 11 women members of state legislatures in five different states. Nine were returned as Democrats and two as Republicans. They have all devoted themselves to social legislation; and Mrs. Hathaway of Montana drafted the Mothers' Pension Bill and Equal Guardianship Bill; Miss Jeannette Rankin was elected in 1916, but has no longer a seat in Congress.

Canadian Women Eligible

In Canada women are eligible both for the federal Parliament and the provincial legislatures. Mrs. McKinney, who stood as an Independent, was elected to the Alberta House in June, 1917; and Miss Roberta MacAdams was returned by the overseas Canadian forces in the autumn of the same year. Mrs. Ralph Smith was also elected in 1917 to the British Columbia House. Although a Liberal, Mrs. Smith stood as an Independent, and her first speech dealt with the question of a minimum wage for women. Mrs. McKinney is particularly interested in moral reform. Mrs. Ramsden, a Liberal, was lately elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature.

Norwegian women have been eligible for the Storting since 1907. So far, however, no woman has been returned as an ordinary member, though two have sat as deputies, taking the places of members who had resigned. In Norway, as in England, feminists are now working for proportional representation, as under that system of voting there will be a much better chance of women being elected.

Danish Women More Fortunate

The women of Denmark have been more fortunate. They were made eligible in 1915, when they also received the vote; and four women were

elected to the Lower House and five to the Upper House at the first election in which they took part—early in 1919. They belonged to all parties: two standing as Radicals, two as Conservatives, two as Social Democrats, and three as Liberals.

There is one woman M.P. in Holland—Miss Suze Groeneweg, a Social Democrat, elected entirely by men. Until recently the position in the Netherlands was curious. Women were made eligible for Parliament in 1916, but not until a few months ago did they receive the vote itself!

In Australia women were enfranchised in 1893. They are also eligible for Parliament, and on different occasions have come forward as candidates, but not one woman has yet been elected.

Advanced Germany

Germany, which until recently was one of the most backward countries in Europe in regard to women, is now the most advanced. There are 36 women in the Federal Parliament and 22 in state legislatures. They are drawn from all parties—Social Democrats, Independents, German Democratic Party, German People's Party, and Christian People's Party. Several women who stood as Socialists or Christian Socialists, were also elected to the National Constituent Assembly of Austria.

The newly reconstituted State of Poland granted full political citizenship to its women as soon as it was formed. At the January elections of 1919 five women were returned to Parliament—one member of the Socialist Party, one belonging to the National Popular Bloc, one to the People's Union, and two to the Polish People's Party. All are social workers whose activities have been directed toward the national, social, and economic freedom of the masses.

Brighter Record Promised

Iceland, which from very early times has been remarkably progressive in regard to sex-equality, has one woman M.P. The new Czechoslovakian Republic could also boast a woman M.P., Miss Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President. She has, however, resigned in order to devote the whole of her time to the Red Cross. In one important particular the woman M.P. seems to differ fundamentally from her male colleagues. Whether or not she happens to have been returned as an Independent, all the evidence proves that she is not invariably amenable to the crack of the party whip, but reserves to herself the right of voting as her conscience dictates. As she also specializes in social and moral legislation, the statute books of the future should show a brighter record.

AUSTRALIAN DEMAND FOR 40-HOUR WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—"We claim in Australia to have been the pioneers of reducing hours, and I do not see why we should not continue to lead the way so that, while in Great Britain it is proposed to limit work to 44 hours a week, we might legislate for 40 hours a week."

This statement by C. C. Gray, a Labor leader, who was one of a delegation from the Trades Hall Council to the Victorian Minister for Labor, Major Baird, was made in support of the delegation's request that legislation be introduced to limit the hours of employment in all industries in the State to 40 per week.

The delegation declared that such limitation would not decrease output, would spread available employment over a larger number and increase the prosperity of the community as well as checking industrial unrest. Labor leaders asked the Minister to call a conference of representatives of the Ministry, the Chamber of Manufactures, the Employers Federation and the Trades Hall to discuss the whole question of hours of employment, and they offered to produce evidence at such a conference to show that shorter working hours would benefit the whole community.

Major Baird, in replying, pointed out that they were asking a great deal, for while the strain in one industry might warrant a reduction to 40 hours, there might be a dozen other industries in which the reduction would not be warranted. The best way was to allow the Wages Board to continue to fix the hours in industries according to the conditions of those industries. The board has the power to reduce hours below 48 a week, and had already exercised it in several trades. While a good case could be made out to show that reduction of hours from an excessive number did not mean decreasing output, such a case could not be made out below a reasonable working limit such as 48 hours a week.

The Minister said he felt that an immediate reduction in all industries would mean a depression in output which would be to the grave detriment of the workers themselves, especially at the present time, when the war had left the world short of everything owing to the withdrawal of millions of men from production. He promised to ask the Cabinet to consider the delegation's proposal for a conference.

SYRIA AS ANOTHER ALSACE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria — Recently General Gouraud, French High Commissioner, received at the Great Serailia different delegations amongst which were the consular bodies, the religious leaders, the Municipal Council, and others. In the course of a speech, Antoine Arab, municipal councilor, welcomed the General on behalf of this city, and said that France had remembered that beyond Alsace and Lorraine she had yet another province to liberate representing for her, as it were, in the Levant another Alsace-Syria. By a fine act of abnegation, France had chosen to give General Gouraud to Syria, of which France was indeed the elder sister.

STUDY MADE OF AERIAL PROGRESS

It Is Maintained That Aviation Is in Need of More Practical Commercial Service Flying

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The long-distance flights round and about the surface of this planet marked by many a triumph and marred by failure and mishap could well be dispensed with in the interests of aviation. It is impossible not to feel enthusiasm at the mechanical victories and the personal prowess; but the fact remains, in a level-headed world all the technical improvement and the personal experience could be secured more safely and more quickly. It has been a case of more haste, less speed.

The Atlantic flights by the N.C. 4 and by Sir John Alcock afforded splendid proof of the certainty, with the latest methods, of aerial navigation. It was a great point gained, but it really was not necessary to fly the Atlantic in order to prove it. So far as the machines are concerned, the engines went through continuous running which might have been done equally well round and round the air of New York or London. One of the American flying boats taxied to harbor, some 200 miles, under her own power, an incident which impressed aircraft builders more than the success of the N.C. 4. Against this there is the failure of Mr. Hawker, and the breaking of the under-carriage when Sir John Alcock landed in Ireland.

Australian Flights

The flights to Australia have been, in important ways, a finer test, because they have included numerous landings and prolonged exposure. The triumph of Capt. Ross Smith is the greatest in flying history since Wilbur Wright's first hop; and its value is greater in the light of the fact that by a system of relays and relief pilots the journey could have been done in less than 20 days.

In all these big flights there have been mishaps due to the crudest blunders. The cause is an essential weakness in aircraft methods. Mr. Raynham, it will be remembered, broke his machine at the ascent at St. Johns. The craft was quite obviously overloaded. There was a mishap at the start of one of the aeroplanes from London to Australia, and in this case overloading may possibly have compelled the pilot to open his engine full out in seeking a safe altitude. This sometimes has to be done, but the shorter the effort is the less is the risk of failure. But why overload? asks the practical man. The answer is to the effect that too much is being asked of aircraft makers and of pilots, and that these huge prizes and awards have an unhealthy influence on all concerned.

Services Depend Upon Reliability

What aviation needs is more practical service running of the nature of the United States mails, and the London-Paris and London-Brussels services. In the United States the Post Office aids development. In France the government gives premiums to aircraft companies for certain services rendered. In Great Britain the cost falls upon private enterprise. Unfortunately these undertakings are very costly; they depend upon reliability, and reliability can only be secured by a large capital outlay on emergency grounds with relays of machines and pilots.

In all directions aviation is receiving the wrong treatment. The London-Paris mails are being conducted at 2s. 6d. extra fee per letter, the machine carrying often no more than 240 letters, or £30 worth. For the same expenditure of machine, petrol, and pilot, 160 letters (at a modest estimate) could be carried, which at 1s. each would bring in £80. This and the inevitable set-back to an industry unhealthily inflated by the war have for the moment put back the hands of the clock. Men have been struggling hard, but their conjoint wisdom has amounted to foolishness in other things as well as in aviation. The worst of the trouble is, however, now past, and the slow building-up process is beginning.

BRITISH SCHEME FOR PROVIDING CHEMISTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEIGHLEY, England—Addressing a mass meeting at Keighley on the subject of the nationalization of mines, J. Robertson, M. P. for Bothwell, said the miners recognized that in order to maintain the industries of the country, not only an adequate but a cheap supply of coal was necessary, and they believed that an adequate supply could be secured, and the cost kept within reasonable bounds, by maintaining a much higher standard of living for miners, under nationalization than under the system of private ownership. The miners' case for nationalization, he said, had been supported by the recent decision of Justice Sankey. The government might refuse to carry into effect Justice Sankey's award, but one thing they could not do—and that was to wipe out the damaging evidence given against the present system of private ownership of the mines. By nationalization, besides getting a cheap and an adequate supply of coal, they wanted to take a step forward so far as the men in the industry were concerned, and transform them from mere wage earners into men who would have an interest in their work. Otherwise that old selfish relationship which exists between men working for wages and private employers running mines for a return on capital, would continue.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas — Abolition of teaching by foreigners in American schools, because they cannot instill patriotism and American ideals and standards, is urged by Dr. C. A. Nichols, head of the department of education in the Southern Methodist University at Dallas. The duty of the public schools, Dr. Nichols said, is not merely to teach a child to read and write, but also to train it to be a good American citizen.

of chemistry by attending evening classes.

This effort, the master proceeded, was merely a beginning. Other city guilds would no doubt follow the example of the Salters Company and realize that their justification lay in rendering assistance to the trades which bore their names. Dr. Forster announced that the City Companies had contributed £1,000,000 for the advancement of technical education, of which £40,000 had been given by the Salters Company.

Sir William Cope, replying to the toast of "Science and Industry" said that "Science and Industry" said that by endowing fellowships for the training of young men, the Salters Company were doing a work of great national value. The scheme was destined to play a considerable part in providing chemists which the technical industries of Britain were demanding so insistently at the present time.

Mr. Perry also replied, and said that for 100 years the chemical industry had been entirely free from labor unrest. They had had no strikes, and what was the reason for that? He thought that of all the industries of the country, that which contained the greatest number of educated men was the chemical industry, and as a direct consequence of this mixture in intelligence the labor problems of both sides were better understood, and the difficulties which surrounded other industries did not arise in the chemical trade. There was no better way of securing cooperation between masters and men than by affording increased facilities for technical education and research.

A WORLD STANDARD OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The British delegates to the World Labor Congress at Washington reached London recently.

Mr. Stuart Bunning was interviewed on arrival and said: "We are all satisfied with the progress made by the conference. It was disappointing that the United States was not able to take part officially, but with that exception the proceedings of the conference were extraordinarily successful, evincing as they did, a great desire on the part of the nations to come to agreed understandings with regard to Labor matters."

"The way in which nations hitherto regarded as backward, expressed their willingness to conform with more humane and progressive principles, was very encouraging. This applies more particularly to Japan and to India, although in neither case are the agreements arrived at completely satisfactory. They do, however, mark a great deal of progress. The proceedings of the congress were very harmonious, and such troubles as did arise were mainly due to difficulties of translation."

"It was a great conference, and a splendid beginning has been made," said Miss Mary Macarthur. Questioned further, she said that the beginning referred to was that of "a world standard of social justice." Speaking of the success of the conference, she added that 41 nations were represented and six international treaties were agreed upon, for submission to the governments of the countries concerned. Asked about the women's share in the congress, Miss Macarthur replied, "I think the women did very well."

C. W. Bowerman said that as the recorded decisions of the conference had been arrived at after exhaustive discussion, they would carry a moral force, which would insure speedy effect being given to them. The most important decision, in his opinion, was the agreement with regard to the eight-hour day. It was a case of bringing the most backward countries up to the level of the most forward. Mr. Bowerman declined to discuss the American Labor situation.

NATIONALIZATION OF MINES

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SALENT POINTS IN KOLTCHAK REGIME

Former Member of Estonian Council Shows Defects in the Government Leading to Its Defeat and Disorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVAL, Estonia—A statement as to the character of the Koltchak régime has been made by Mr. Uemarik, a former member of the Estonian Council, who left Estonia for Russia during the German occupation, and was forced to flee to Siberia, owing to Bolshevik persecution.

Mr. Uemarik, replying to the question of the Christian Science Monitor, said that "Science and Industry" said that by endowing fellowships for the training of young men, the Salters Company were doing a work of great national value. The scheme was destined to play a considerable part in providing chemists which the technical industries of Britain were demanding so insistently at the present time.

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MILITARY JUNTAS ASSAILED IN SPAIN

Socialist Deputy Declares in the Chamber That Certain Officers Were Illegally Tried by Court and Expelled From the Army

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain — The immediate cause of the present extraordinary crisis, and the excuse for the military Juntas of Defense making what was, in effect, an experimental trial of a form of coup d'état, was the attitude taken up by a number of officers at the Escuela Superior de Guerra. These refused to conform to the directions of the Junta of Defense, and for their refusal they were put on trial by a "Court of Honor" which expelled them from the army. The Court of Honor was virtually established by the juntas, and it was alleged that it was irregularly constituted, and that the officers who were thus dismissed in such extraordinary circumstances were not given the fair trial to which they were entitled. As soon as the facts became generally known loud indignation was expressed in many places.

The matter was first brought seriously to the attention of the Chamber of Deputies by Indalecio Prieto, the Bilbao Socialist Deputy, who said they must take into account the fact that the victims of this amazing "Court of Honor," in which the Juntas of Defense were exercising supreme power, would lose their occupation forever. He recited the circumstances, explaining that, according to the information available, 16 officer-professors had thus been expelled by the juntas or the Court of Honor. He asked the Minister of War to abstain from the usual convention of denying the existence of the juntas, which were known to everybody.

Court Decided in Favor of Officer

The Junta of Defense of the infantry had considered, so it was said, that certain undertakings should be demanded of officers seeking to enter the Escuela Superior. Some of them refused to give such undertakings and a Court of Honor was consequently formed by the officers of the regiment at Guipuzcoa to try Martinez de Aragon. The court found that there was no case against this officer, whereupon the Junta of Defense sent an urgent instruction to the officers at Guipuzcoa demanding that they should form a new Court of Honor, try Martinez de Aragon over again, and expel him. Consequently a new Court of Honor was established, but this tribunal also decided in favor of the officer.

By this time, however, Martinez de Aragon had entered upon his duties in the Escuela Superior, and the junta now proposed that his new colleagues should form a Court of Honor and try him once again. His colleagues, however, refused to do so on the ground that, if they did, it would aggravate the Guipuzcoa regiment, which had already very definitely decided in favor of Martinez de Aragon. At this the junta boldly demanded that he should be there and then expelled, and when matters had reached such an extraordinary stage the Escuela Superior intervened and expressed its disapproval of the action taken by the junta.

Another Court Formed

But by this time the latter had become rampant, and it announced itself as determined on not one expulsion but on many. A Court of Honor was formed for the trial of a large number of officers of the Escuela Superior, some of whom were only in the pupil stage, and it had them removed from the army.

Indalecio Prieto then went on to say that, leaving on one side the question of form, there was the fact that there existed Juntas of Defense which, whether or not they were faithful interpreters of the desires of the general body of the army, and whether or not the majority of the officers were members of them, determined upon the removal of officers from the army and threatened the liberty of the Courts of Honor. The Minister of War was aware that while a Court of Honor was sitting at the military headquarters at San Francisco (Andalusia), the Junta of Defense through a thin partition was cooperating with it. When the officers concerned in the present case asked why they should be expelled from the army, they were told that this was a time for obedience and not for asking questions.

Juntas' Unlimited Power

The master was one of extreme importance, because in a case of this kind it was difficult to see what confidence these courts could inspire when it was known that above the law there existed these Juntas of Defense which had unlimited power and exercised it despotically. If Antonio Maura were in the Chamber, he would ask him to put aside his "political catalepsy" and explain why the Count de Romanones had abandoned office the last time he was head of the government. (The explanation for this, given in a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor, was the autocratic demands of the juntas.)

So, he continued, these officers were dismissed from the army. The government apparently could do nothing in the matter, but it should now give a plain answer to the questions: "Did the Juntas of Defense exist legally?" and "Did they count upon the legal acquiescence of the government?" If they had that acquiescence, thus contravening the Constitution, there was only one remedy, and that was to authorize the constitution of Juntas of Defense for subalterns and for all ranks from high officers down to soldiers. If they had not that acquiescence, then what was the position of

the government in regard to organizations which were acting above it and above the laws of the country, without being responsible to anyone? Are Juntas illegal?

Were officers of the army at liberty to refuse to become members of the Juntas of Defense, or to leave them after having belonged to them? Was the government disposed to support the right of these officers, as of all citizens who desired to act within the law? Perhaps the Minister of War would answer that the matter was sub judice in the Supreme Council of War and Marine, but such an answer would not be satisfactory as the Supreme Council could not get at the root of the question. Whether the Court of Honor had or had not proceeded properly was a matter of indifference, since the preservation of honor was a variable consideration, and perhaps there was less dishonor in the conduct of the officers expelled than there would have been in joining illegal organizations contrary to the oath they took on entering the army. The Minister of War should now say whether those organizations were illegal or not.

To this explicit statement, which fairly expresses the situation with regard to the juntas, the Minister of War made a brief reply, defending in the first place the constitution of the Courts of Honor, then declaring that the proper legal procedure was for the judgments of the tribunal to be submitted to the Supreme Council of War, as he had ordered, and lastly declaring that the juntas of defense had "a technical character," and that if at any time they departed from that simple function the Minister of War could correct their excesses.

In this brief exchange in Parliament was the beginning of a very great issue, and thenceforth it proceeded to a climax. There was a demand for a thorough parliamentary investigation of the legality of the position of the juntas. The juntas were felt nearly everywhere to be extra-constitutional and absolutely without legal justification.

It was evident that the Minister of War, General Tovar, was finding himself in a position of great difficulty and delicacy, and that he was timid of opposing the juntas. The Premier before this was disposed to lie as low as possible, but at length he determined that he would have a full parliamentary debate on the simple point of the legality of the juntas.

HAROLD COX ON NATIONALIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—Before a meeting of the British Empire Union, Harold Cox said that the present demand for nationalization constituted a curious paradox, for every one was aware of the blunders which had resulted from state control. The demand was due mainly to the fact that wage earners thought they could get better wages if employed by the State. If the State ran all industries, it would have no tax revenue, and could only pay wages out of the yield of industry. "Would that yield be greater under state control?" All experiences pointed the other way. As an example of this, Mr. Cox cited the Post Office, which, before the war, made a large profit by charging a penny for a monopoly service which cost a half-penny. It now charged three half-pence and there was a loss of revenue.

The experience of the railways was equally striking. The English railway system was the finest in the world, but now it was run by the State at a loss, and its services were atrociously bad. The ultimate cause of the failure of nationalization in every country in the world was that it misused human motives.

The instinct of self-preservation under private enterprise promoted efficiency, for bad service meant loss of business. Under state control officials who gave bad service were never dismissed. Good officials got to higher status by increasing their staffs and their cost to the State. Behind the bureaucrats were politicians, constantly pressing departments to do wasteful things for the sake of winning votes. Members of Parliament would not advocate the reduction of railwaymen's wages, nor the increase of passenger rates, for fear of losing votes. Labor leaders were now denouncing bureaucratic control as worse than private ownership. They failed to understand that under any system of nationalization, there must be bureaucratic control accompanied by political influence.

MR. JOHNSON INVITED TO DEBATE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The question of prohibition was raised at a Tower Hill meeting recently. Harry Biner said he would willingly challenge Mr. Johnson to debate the question at Tower Hill, especially if an invitation and guarantee of a fair hearing were given. The following resolution was moved, seconded by a teetotaler, and passed by a large audience:

"That this meeting at Tower Hill hereby invites Mr. W. E. Johnson to come to Tower Hill, for the purpose of debating the question of 'For or Against Prohibition' with Mr. Harry Biner. And also guarantees a fair and sportsmanlike hearing for the speakers." A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to Mr. Johnson.

FARM TRAINING FOR OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—Under the government scheme for the higher education and training of former service officers and educated men from the ranks, the Board of Agriculture have down to the present given free agricultural scholarships, with maintenance allowances at universities or agricultural colleges, to 86 candidates. In addition, over 50 maintenance grants have been given to former officers or men to enable them to continue agricultural college courses which were interrupted by the war,

and nearly 1700 candidates have been approved for grants to obtain training with selected farmers. Numerous applications for these grants—which are strictly limited in number—continue to be received. Separate provision is also made by the board for disabled officers and men who wish to engage in agriculture. Nearly 100 of the former and 800 of the latter are being trained, some 500 having been placed in training quite recently. While being taught, a disabled officer receives allowances to bring up his disability pay to the maximum of his rank, while a disabled man receives the equivalent of 100 per cent disability pension, together with certain "away from home" and traveling allowances.

ALLOTMENT HOLDERS SEEK LONGER TENURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—A letter has been forwarded to the Prime Minister, by the National Union of Allotment Holders, in response to a request, made to a deputation which called at 10 Downing Street, containing particulars with regard to the threatened eviction of allotment holders. Mention is made of the fact that the local authorities and public opinion in the districts concerned, are with the allotment holders in their claim for tenure of the plots for two years from the official end of the war, and petitions have been presented on the subject. The letter concludes: "We desire to point out that the allotment holders make no claim to hold the allotments under the London County Council and Epping Forest Commissioners' property. We beg to submit the following, among other arguments, in favor of the retention of the allotments for two years. Assurances had been given from authoritative quarters, and accepted by the allotment holders, that they would have tenure for two years from the official end of the war."

"There is still necessity for increased production of home grown food, and in response to your recent appeal to all food producers to increase their efforts, allotment holders ask the opportunity to continue their work in the national interests. The allotment holders are assisting to relieve the burden on transport; they are helping to combat profiteering. Allotment work is as much a recreation, as any other provided for special sections of the community by the London County Council, and similar authorities.

"We earnestly appeal to you to use our good offices to prevent the eviction of these holders, and we would venture to suggest, that it may, if necessary, be possible to do so, by amendment of the appropriate regulation under the Defence of the Realm Act."

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR BRITISH LABOR SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—Addressing a meeting organized by the British Empire Union, at Wigmore Hall, recently, C. B. Stanton, M.P., opposed direct action as an outrage on political decency, and the progressive working of the country, and denounced certain of its advocates as "disciples of Lenin and Trotsky and political futurists, who, having been turned out of the House of Commons were still planning and organizing, and by their teachings, leading the workers of the country astray." Labor, he said, never had such an opportunity as it had today to make itself what it really professed to be, if it only took the proper way. "There is every chance in this country," he said, "of making it greater than it has ever been. If only Labor will rise to its dignity, be true to itself, and cast out the would-be Trotskys and Lenines, there is a bright future before the country, in which poverty and unemployment will be seen no more. The Bolsheviks... who are misleading Labor today, must be removed from our midst."

"We want justice for the workers and prosperity and happiness for all. This can be brought about, not by playing the Triple Alliance game and shouting for soviets for the people, but by organizing Labor and industry in such a way that there shall be reconciliation between the men who invest their money in industry and the men they employ. Benefit will only come from a mutual understanding and not by preaching class war."

S.C.&P. Harding, Ltd.

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ARABIAN CAMPAIGN HAMPERED TURKS

Arabs, Assisted by Allied Officers, Took Turks Completely by Surprise and Forced Them to Concentrate in Medina

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England—The dispatches of Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, G. C. B., on the military operations in the Hedjaz from June 9, 1916, to January 31, 1919, have now been published. They are a colorless outline of epoch-making events in Arabia; the Holy Land of the Muhammadan world, during the late war.

In 1916 the Arabs, who had never been contented under their Turkish rulers, requested the assistance and advice of allied officers, and also war materiel to enable them to expel the Turks from Arabia. The difficulty of the Allies lay in finding officers who could speak Arabic and had a knowledge of the country and the customs of the people. This difficulty was successfully overcome, and the British mission dispatched to the assistance of the Arabs.

Disciplined Troops Sent

The Sherif of Mecca laid claim to the kingship of Arabia on the ground of his direct descent from the Prophet Muhammad. He is a person of great importance in the Muhammadan world. It soon became evident that the Arabs would have to be strengthened by disciplined troops, and a small force of six mountain guns and six machine guns with officers and personnel was dispatched to the Hedjaz in June, 1916.

The Arab campaign opened on June 9, 1916, and the Turks were taken completely by surprise. The holy city of Mecca, was invested, but here a force of 3500 Turks was encountered and the Turks under Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence.

The Turks thus lost all hope of relieving Medina from the north.

Honorable Capitulation Offered

Early in August, 1918, the organization and equipment of a mobile column for offensive operations against Medina was commenced, but had to be indefinitely postponed in September.

At the end of September an offer of honorable capitulation was made to the Turkish commander at Medina, but was refused by Fakhreddin Pasha. In October extensive operations were again commenced with a view to an early and vigorous effort to effect the capitulation of Medina which was rendered unnecessary by the signing of the armistice with Turkey.

Fakhreddin Pasha held out in the face of famine and privations of all kinds until the end of all hostilities and did not surrender Medina to the Arabs until January 10, 1919, after which the evacuation took place of all Turkish garrisons in the Hedjaz.

The dispatch concludes with references to the valuable services rendered by all ranks of the British, French, Egyptian, and Indian detachments serving in the Hedjaz and the conspicuous part played by Col. T. E. Lawrence with the Northern Arab Army under the Emir Feisul.

COLONIAL FRUIT FOR ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—In a address at the National Liberal Club, Lord Emmott, giving some reasons for the support of free trade, with special reference to cotton, stated that the cotton manufacturing trade was one of great importance for England, for they were dependent on the export of goods to pay for their imports, and cotton goods represented a large percentage of their exports of manufactured goods, amounting in the present year to 38 per cent, and representing an income of £189,000,000. A trade of this importance, he said, should be fostered, and protection would greatly hinder it. Protection for protection's sake would involve not only suspicion and hostility amongst other nations, but they would inevitably raise the price, and jeopardize their power of competition. There was a steady expansion up to 1914 in the cotton trade, and in spite of the increased production policy of many other countries, and of their own dominions, on the whole their trade had increased.

Supporting his advocacy of free trade, Lord Emmott pointed out that under the free trade system, England raised in customs duties nearly as much as Germany, and far more than France with their protective systems, because there was a greater consumption per head on such articles as sugar and tea. The real key industries, however, which were the backbone of the country, were shipping, cotton, wool, iron, and steel, and cotton was the greatest manufacturing export industry in the world.

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KENYON EDUCATION MEASURE OPPOSED

Objection Is Raised by Senators That in Its Plans for Americanization of Aliens the Bill Invades Rights of the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Opposition to the Education Bill introduced in the Senate by William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, to aid in the Americanization of aliens, is meeting with bitter opposition from certain senators, who insist that it invades state rights.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, yesterday declared that the states were meeting the situation, and that many of them were now cooperating with the Department of Labor in the Americanization of aliens. American people in the past, he admitted, have failed to do their duty because they have been so eager to get cheap labor, and too often have imposed a wage upon the laboring man that was a disgrace, but times are changing. He denounced attempts to strike down the educational system of the states and to superimpose on them a federal bureaucracy, and criticized the efforts of P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, in behalf of a costly department of education.

Senator Kenyon called attention to the fact that "little more is paid for the bureau of education than for the study of wild ducks in the salt lakes of Utah."

"Well, what has it done?" demanded John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee. "I am tired of the exercise of bureaucratic government from Washington."

Asked why this was called "emergency" legislation, Senator Kenyon replied that the war statistics had challenged the attention of the country to the great number of persons in the country who could neither read nor write. This situation was an emergency, a calamity.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, thought that "emergency" was a misnomer, that it was rather the first step in a nation-wide program which was contemplated.

When Senator King contended that, at any rate, little could be done for the illiterates of today, since the work should have been begun with their grandparents, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, reminded him that they ought to begin with persons who are the grandparents of future generations, in order to be logical.

Home Need of Americanism

Natives of United States Said to Be Lacking in Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The difference between Americanism and Americanization was emphasized in the meeting of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion held at the legion headquarters to outline the plan of action for the commission. The point was made that many native-born Americans are in need of Americanism, while many hundreds of foreign-born citizens were already Americanized.

Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York City, declared that the only way the legion or any other organization could successfully fight social and industrial unrest was by first removing all causes of the unrest.

"We must do things that will remove social and economic injustice," said Mr. Woods. "If we can accomplish that aim, we will have completed half our task of Americanization." He asserted that unemployment in the past had been one of the greatest feeders of radicalism.

Some of the commission members urged universal military training as one of the best means of inculcating American ideas in the younger generations.

Franklin D'Olier, national commander of the legion, reported on the recent conference he had with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which Mr. D'Olier said he explained to Mr. Gompers that reports that legion posts have either been or tried to be struck breakers were erroneous. Mr. D'Olier said he made it plain that the legion as an organization takes neither the side of Capital nor of Labor.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A platform adopted by the Social Democratic League of America, of which Charles Edward Russell is president, would provide for abolition of excessive power of courts over legislation; government ownership and control where practicable and indispensable for public welfare; effective dealing with profiteering and the high cost of living and prevention of hoarding and unfair price fixing; also the unrestricted right of collective bargaining, or a system of free, rather than compulsory, labor.

BUSES ON BROADWAY ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A resolution calling for motor busses on Broadway and elimination of surface car lines has been approved by the Broadway Association.

VAST HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—While there are under construction now in California four large hydro-electric

projects involving an expenditure of approximately \$25,000,000, which it is expected will be completed next year, this is only the beginning of a vast hydro-electric construction program that must be undertaken to meet even the normal needs of the State, according to the California Railroad Commission, which has charge of the regulation of public utilities. The expenditure of approximately \$20,000,000 a year for several years to meet the normal growth in the demand for hydro-electric energy will be called for, according to this authority.

I.W.W. INJUNCTION MADE PERMANENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—Judge R. M. Webster of the Spokane Superior Court issued a temporary restraining order forbidding membership in the I. W. W. and the circulation of I. W. W. literature in Spokane. After more than two days of testimony introduced by J. B. Lindsley, prosecuting attorney, showing that the organization is menace to society and if allowed to continue its activities in this county they would eventually result in violence and bloodshed, Judge Webster has made the injunction permanent. The injunction applies to John Grady, secretary-treasurer of the local I. W. W. organization, 66 members of the order now serving jail sentences, following conviction on charges of criminal syndicalism, and all others not named who may belong to the organization and who may later be apprehended and included in the jurisdiction of the injunction.

ROAD BUILDING PLANS FOR HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Plans which contemplate the expenditure of a large amount of money for military roads on the island of Oahu are contained in a report prepared under the direction of Maj.-Gen. C. G. Morton, commanding the Hawaiian Department, United States of America, which has been forwarded to Washington, District of Columbia. For strictly military roads it is recommended that the federal government bear the entire cost of construction and maintenance. For roads which are to be shared by the military and the civilian populations, a system of cooperative construction and upkeep is proposed.

STRIKE OF NEW YORK TUGBOAT WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Refusal of boat owners in the New York Tugboat Exchange to grant the wage increases asked resulted in the failure of about 4000 firemen, deckhands, and cooks belonging to the Harbor Boatmen's Union to report for work yesterday. At the exchange controls about three-quarters of the tugs operating in New York Harbor, shipping was tied up. Members of the exchange said the strike was unexpected and that it violated a contract which called for a 30 days' notice for termination.

CHICAGO CODE INDEXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago Code of 1911 has been brought down to date in an index to new general ordinances passed by the City Council subsequent to the enactment of the code. Lawyers and even judges have had a hard time finding out what the law is on account of the lack of an index to city ordinances passed in the last eight years, and the new book issued by the city clerk fills a widely felt need. There are some 10,000 notations in the new index which extends from 1911 up to and including July 21, 1919, and bulletins on new ordinances will be published from time to time to keep the index up to date.

WOMEN AGAINST RESTRICTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Women's League for Equal Opportunity has written Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, asking that judgment on the advisability of inserting a plank in the Republican platform limiting the working hours of women be suspended until the workers themselves are given the opportunity to be heard. This organization, the letter adds, is working for the defeat of the so-called welfare bills now before the New York State Legislature, believing that the limitation and arbitrary fixing of hours would work hardship upon many hours.

CANDIDATES IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine—Carl E. Milliken announced yesterday that he would be a candidate in the June primaries for the Republican nomination for governor. He is serving his second term as chief executive. Governor Milliken added that he would make no active campaign for the nomination beyond circulating and filing petitions required by law. John Deering, of Saco, a state Senator, and Col. Frederick H. Parkhurst, of Bangor, former chairman of the Republican State Committee, have also announced their candidacy for the nomination.

MAINE TO USE OWN PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORLTAND, Maine.—The farmer's point of view of the State Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League is given by E. C. Patten of Topsham, who says that the cream of farm products is now shipped out of the State, and that one work of the state organization should be to create a demand for Maine goods and keep them in Maine. But more important than to check the export of goods is to stop the constant stream of young people who go away and settle elsewhere, he

MARTENS ALWAYS A REVOLUTIONARY

He So Reveals Himself Before Senate Committee of Inquiry
—Alleged Russian Agent Was Deported From Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Always a revolutionary, whether in the Russian University, in forced service in the German Army, plotting in Switzerland with fellow revolutionists, in England as a technical representative of a great Russian steel company, or in the United States carrying on a varied propagandist career, said Ludwig Christian Alexander Carlovitch Martens, "Representative of Foreign Affairs in the United States of America," revealed himself before the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee investigating Bolshevik activities yesterday.

Mr. Martens, who looks the typical Teutonic engineer, gave an apparently straightforward account of his life. None of his activities, so far as his story went, had been inimical to the law and order of the United States, except in so far as his connection with Russian Bolshevism is concerned.

The witness told the committee that he was a native of Russia, of German parents, residing there, and when he applied to the Russian authorities for citizenship he was told that he must first serve his term in the German Army, which he refused to do.

Two Years in German Army

Becoming involved in the revolution in 1896, the year of the coronation of Nicholas II, he was sentenced to two years in prison, followed by deportation to Germany, where he was seized by the German authorities and made to serve two years as a common soldier.

When his term was finished he went to Hamburg and practiced his profession until 1905, when he went to Switzerland and met old friends from the Russian Social Democratic Party.

Then he went to England, where he remained for 10 years and was registered in 1916 as an enemy alien, the English assuming that his German citizenship was merely technical.

Mr. Martens presented documents in regard to his internment and his permission to come to America. He said he represented a Russian steel company in this country, as he had in England, and was buying machinery for it. He contributed without pay to the "Navy Mir," the Russian Socialist paper published in New York, which he understood to have been smashed in the recent raid. This was the paper with which Leon Trotsky was connected for about three months when he was in the United States.

COPY OF CREDENTIALS

He did not declare his German citizenship, Martens said, because he was a Russian citizen. He submitted a photographic copy of his credentials as the representative of the Soviet Republic, authorizing him to "take in charge and administer, in the name of the Russian Federative Socialist Soviet Republic, all movable and real estate of the former embassy and consulates and all property on the territory of the United States belonging to the Russian Republic." He was authorized also to solicit and answer claims and to defray expenses and receive moneys on behalf of that government.

Although he could not produce his papers, Mr. Martens declared that his citizenship papers had been obtained for him after the Russian revolution and had probably been held up by the censor. He promised to supply a letter from his sister in Petrograd informing him that she had sent them.

The hearings have been adjourned until next Monday when the committee will have the assistance of Wade H. Ellis, former assistant Attorney-General, as special counsel.

The room was filled yesterday with interested persons, while the chairman, George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, pried Mr. Martens with questions.

STUDENTS PLAN COMMUNITY WORK

Massachusetts Secondary Schools Have Movement to Find Methods of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Because public schools in general and in the eastern part of the United States in particular have been held to be too academic, a movement is under way in the secondary schools of Massachusetts for the purpose of effecting a more direct contact with the actualities of the outer world, namely, the Massachusetts Students League.

And slogans so often stressed in the world's recent forward steps made it appropriate that the occasion of the first annual meeting of the league, held in Boston on Saturday, should be to find practical methods of community service.

Schools recognized as the more progressive are affiliating with the league. Already something like 20 secondary schools have joined. And the young men who now the league's president feels certain that 60 schools will soon be on the list, because they appreciate the value of the movement. The students who are promoting the organization seem very much in earnest in their efforts to grasp the truths underlying the idea of democracy. They wish to connect their school life with the social, political, and economic life outside of school. They want to know the full significance of going to school. They have no taste for the dry-as-dust aspect of education.

At the meeting, Saturday, one

speaker handled the subject of reconstruction, another that of thrift, and a third, the absolute necessity of giving attention to the spiritual side of life as well as the material. A students' mandolin club from Brookline furnished entertainment.

From the beginning it has been the thought of Miss Alice Howard Spaulding and Miss Carolyn M. Gerrish, two of the teachers who have had much to do with the forming of the league, that each school could have a central organization, correlating all the other student organizations, and if the students could be led to see that any service performed for any one of the organizations was a service performed for the whole school and so for the whole community, and that if representatives of the schools could get together and know each other and find out how the other schools were carrying on their various activities, that it would prove of incalculable worth to the schools themselves and in the making of capable leaders in the citizenship to be.

WIDE DIVERGENCE ON SEDITION BILLS

Congressmen Differ, Not on Desirability of Fighting Disloyalty, but on Efficacy of Present Laws and Questions of Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

There is a wide divergence of opinion among the members of both houses of Congress in regard to the necessity for putting additional anti-sedition legislation on the statute books. This has nothing to do with the views of these members as to the desirability of stamping out sedition. It is a lining up according to differing ideas of fairness and justice, of the availability and efficacy of laws already in existence, and also of what is a wise policy.

The sentiment in favor of piling up penalties and extending the scope generally of existing laws against sedition finds expression in the bills introduced in the Senate by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, and in the House of Representatives by W. J. Graham (R.), Representative from Illinois. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, has been urging more laws to enable him to put down dangerous radicalism. Yesterday he notified Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, chairman of the Rules Committee, that he would explain to the committee next Thursday the need for the character of legislation found in the Sterling and Graham bills.

Public hearings have been announced on sedition legislation to begin on that day. Among those who will appear in support of its passage will be Mr. Graham and delegations of prominent business men from New York, Chicago, and other cities. Samuel Gompers and other representatives of the American Federation of Labor will be present to oppose the legislation.

In his conference with Mr. Campbell yesterday, the Attorney-General said that he welcomed the opportunity to tell not only of the immediate and pressing needs of legislation but also to point out to the committee the weaknesses in the present laws which made it impossible to reach certain dangerous criminals, and to convince the people that the proposed legislation in no way constituted a menace against their freedom of speech or of the press and was not a violation of the constitutional rights guaranteed to them.

The charge that there was such a menace in the bills has been made by Mr. Gompers and by other persons who see in the proposed legislation an attempt to restrict freedom of expression and to make pitfalls for individuals and organizations.

STOCKYARDS COUNCIL QUILTS FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Federation of Labor has accepted the withdrawal of 14 locals of the Chicago Stockyards Labor Council, organized on the plan of "One Big Union," and comprising 35,000 members. This action was taken after requests for expulsion from the federation had been made by the international officers of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, and instructions to expel had been received from the American Federation of Labor.

The charge of the stockyards council had refused to recognize the district council of the international organization and the authority of the international officers.

The Chicago Federation gave the officers of the Stockyards Council and members a vote of confidence before taking this action.

CARS STOPPED ON FIVE LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Operation of five electric car lines on Staten Island ceased, yesterday, despite a court injunction served on the superintendent of the Staten Island Midland Railway Company forbidding suspension of service. About 200,000 men and women were thus delayed in getting to their work. A few bus lines were established to help transport them.

NEW MIDDLETOWN MAYOR

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—James F. Connelly, Democrat, was elected Mayor yesterday over his Republican opponent, George A. Tierney, and succeeds Arthur McDowell, Republican. The City Council is Republican.

FLORIDA PROFESSOR FORCED TO RESIGN

Newell L. Sims Alleged to Have Written Letter Expressing the Hope Soviet System Would Prevail Throughout the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GAINSVILLE, Florida—Because of

From the beginning it has been the thought of Miss Alice Howard Spaulding and Miss Carolyn M. Gerrish, two of the teachers who have had much to do with the forming of the league, that each school could have a central organization, correlating all the other student organizations, and if the students could be led to see that any service performed for any one of the organizations was a service performed for the whole school and so for the whole community, and that if representatives of the schools could get together and know each other and find out how the other schools were carrying on their various activities, that it would prove of incalculable worth to the schools themselves and in the making of capable leaders in the citizenship to be.

ARMENIAN UNION PRESENTS PROTEST

Memorial Asks United States to Use Its Influence to Prevent the Formation of Armenian State Excluding Cilicia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Armenian National Union of America yesterday transmitted to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, a memorial protesting against the proposed formation of an Armenian State, not including the Cilician provinces, in part, as follows:

"The Armenian National Union of America and the Armenians throughout the States have read with deep concern and apprehension Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords in regard to the future fate of Armenia. The Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, while displaying earnest and deep sympathy toward the cause of the Armenian people, has declared to the members of the Upper House that the allied powers will soon dispose of and settle the Armenian question by the creation of an Armenian State, which, we understand, is not to include the Cilician provinces of Armenia and other Armenian territory north of Cilicia."

Proposed New Armenia

"The Armenia which the allied powers intend to create, if we are to give a correct interpretation to the noble lord's address delivered to the House of Lords on December 17, last, will include three Armenian provinces immediately south and west of the territory of the Armenian Republic, which has for its seat Erevan, with an exit to the Black Sea, with the possible inclusion of the territory within the limits of the said Republic. The noble lord stated that the powers did not intend to create an Armenia from sea to sea. In other words, an exit to the Mediterranean will be barred, and the future Armenian State will be penned in between Mesopotamia on the south, a French sphere of influence in Cilicia, and the Black Sea to the north."

Alleged Violation of Rights

"We respectfully beg to submit that an Armenia thus created and thus circumscribed is not viable. The Armenian people would consider it a violation of the rights of nations, a disregard of the solemn promises of the allied powers, and as being diametrically opposed to the principle of self-determination, to insure which this war has been waged and for the success of which the Armenians fought side by side with the liberal nations of the world and sacrificed more than a million men on the altar of national liberty and for the triumph of the principle of nationalities."

"The solution of the Armenian question on the lines suggested by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain and reached by the French papers recently would not solve the Armenian question. It will be a half measure, detrimental to the cause of peace and progress in the Near East. For three consecutive centuries, up to the end of the fourteenth century, Cilicia, with Tarsus and Adana as centers of culture and commerce, was an independent State, with Armenian kings and sovereigns allied and in close touch with the western powers of Europe, and the center of progress and civilization. Every Armenian has ever considered Cilicia as an inseparable portion of his native land, and this sentiment has been echoed in their folklore, in their songs and legends, in their literature, and in their books of history."

"We earnestly appeal to the American Government to use its powerful influence with the allied powers of Europe against the contemplated act."

WAYS PROPOSED TO AMERICANIZE ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Enactment of laws by the state Legislature compelling employers of alien adult laborers to provide for their instruction in the English language and American ideals, was advocated by William McAndrew, assistant superintendent of schools, at yesterday's hearing before the Lusk committee. William L. Ettinger, superintendent, thought that legislation could not instill patriotism, that it must be voluntary. The present unrest he charged to a few radicals who had been exploited. A state appropriation of \$1,000,000 for Americanization of foreigners through the schools was advocated by Anna S. Prall, president of the board of education.

WOMAN'S BUREAU IN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for the establishment of a woman's bureau in the Boston Police Department, similar to that in Washington, District of Columbia, are to be presented Tuesday, January 27, at a meeting under the auspices of some 20 women's organizations, including the Boston League of Women Voters, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Young Women's Christian Association.

For about 18 years, women's groups of Boston have advocated a bureau of this kind, and now, because of the record of the bureau in Washington, which has been in operation since September, 1918, and also because of the work done by Miss Mary E. Driscoll and her corps of assistants in Boston under the direction of the War Department during the past year and a half, which is recognized as having demonstrated the value of the work women can do along these lines, there

has arisen a demand that it be continued and enlarged.

The woman's bureau in Washington was organized by the superintendent of the Washington Metropolitan Police, to enforce war-time legislation, which provided that the District should be "dry" and cleaned up generally. It proved so valuable as an emergency measure that it was made permanent. The main functions of the bureau are three: preventive, corrective, and general police work. Under the first has come supervision of places of amusement, of railway stations and all large public gatherings; welfare work with individual girls and their families.

The corrections department has made it its business to remove the causes of delinquency, to locate girls who are missing, and to commit certain offenders to corrective institutions. Its general police work has included detecting crime, interviewing offenders, being present at trials and escorting them to institutions when committed.

EMBARGO NOT LIFTED BY UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No relaxation of the embargo imposed by the United States Government on shipments of merchandise to Soviet Russia has been announced by the State Department, although the Supreme Council at Paris last week decided that the allied powers would lift their blockade to a limited extent.

It was said yesterday at the State Department that sympathy was felt for the cooperative societies of Russians and if it could be guaranteed that shipments to Russia would remain in their hands a different attitude toward trade relations with that country might be adopted. The United States has not been a party to the blockade, but through the embargo virtually accomplishes the purpose of a blockade.

JAIL SENTENCE FOR DRY ACT VIOLATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—The first real case of a violation of the national prohibition law, by bringing liquor in from Canada, to appear in the United States court, in this district, was tried today by Judge Harland B. Howe, who sentenced Joseph Brassard of Rouses Point, New York, to serve a year and a day in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia. Great influence was brought to bear to get Brassard off with a fine, but Judge Howe stated that this was the first case of the illegal importation of liquor to come before him and while he realized the sentence was severe he wished to make an example to others. He insisted on the sentence of a year and a day and announced that his policy in the future with those caught getting liquor in from Canada would be very severe.

DRY ACTION BY INTERCOLLEGiates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Inter-collegiate Prohibition Association at its national convention here recently came out strongly for law enforcement of the prohibition amendment and for the winning of the foreign population of this country to the cause of prohibition. Dr. Leigh Colvin of New York City, president of the association, in addressing the convention made an appeal to state officials to cooperate with federal authorities in law enforcement of prohibition. The convention passed strong resolutions giving approval to the plan recently adopted by the executive committee of the association which calls for reorganization on a world-wide basis of activity.

WOOD WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS OPEN

Anti-Saloon League File Bill Modeled on Volstead Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Headquarters for the Leonard Wood campaign committee have been opened in Washington, with George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, in charge. The headquarters here will supplement the work of the Wood headquarters in New York and Chicago. Senator Moses said yesterday that the announcements by Elvif Root and J. A. Burnquist, Governor of Minnesota, in support of General Wood, and the selection of the first two delegates from Oklahoma to the Republican convention in his favor, were considered to be favorable developments in his candidacy for the presidency.

TEACHER SHORTAGE IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—The shortage of teachers in Texas is indicated in statistics of the public schools which show that there are 37 pupils in the public schools of the State for every teacher employed, including rural schools as well as city schools. There are 1,059,729 pupils within the school-age enrolled in the public schools, with only 29,001 teachers, including those in all schools and all grades.

EMERGENCY ACT INVALID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—The Supreme Court of North Dakota has held invalid House Bill No. 60, an act of the recent special session of the North Dakota Legislature making all measures passed effective at once. The court held the bill did not receive a two-thirds vote, and therefore was not an emergency measure. Measures affected include several related to the split in the League administration.

PUBLIC ASKED TO BACK UP DRY LAW

New York Meeting, Which Votes Support, Addressed by John F. Kramer, Who Replies to Personal Liberty Argument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John F. Kramer, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, told clergymen of New York and vicinity, at their annual meeting yesterday, that he thought it was not right to assume anything else than that the American people were going to obey the law and so abide by the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment, but he warned against the danger of leaving enforcement entirely to the agents appointed by law. The people who believed in law enforcement must back up the agents, he said, and see that they did their duty. As for the argument that prohibition interfered with personal liberty, he added that criminal statutes and the Ten Commandments violated personal liberty just as much.

Support of People Needed

Mr. Kramer said that the federal authorities were perfecting an organization in which local and state authorities would assist in the enactment and enforcement of suitable legislation to carry out the provisions of the amendment. If the officers should not have the support of the people in the work which they have to do under the Federal Prohibition Act and the laws enacted thereunder, it will be impossible for them to secure the results which they otherwise might secure.

John A. O'Connor, federal prohibition director for the state of New York, asked for the support of every law-abiding citizen in his work, and said that permits granted for the sale of liquor would be most closely scrutinized and revoked in case of suspicious transactions and that those who violated the law for profit would be severely punished. Mr. O'Connor added that the \$2,000,000 appropriated by Congress was totally inadequate for enforcement in all the states.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who was unable to attend the meeting, sent a message saying that the man who proposes to evade or violate the prohibition law because it is unacceptable to him is doing his utmost to magnify lawlessness and disorder, adding that prohibition represented a great step forward and must stand.

Proposed Separate State

Congress, representing both wet and dry states, must pass a federal enforcement law in order to prevent the prohibition amendment from becoming inoperative in formerly wet states like New York, said William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the league. Every congressman from New York City except one is on record against enforcement. The bill to make a separate state, composed mainly of New York City, is based on the belief of the wet that if they could get rid of the up-state sentiment the churches of New York City would not interfere with them much."

New York City is taking the actual advent of prohibition calmly, arrests under the Enforcement Act being comparatively few. Seizures under the same law have resulted in the storage of the goods in warehouses. A resolution was adopted assuring the United States Government of their moral support and cooperation in the enforcement of prohibition, of their approval of efforts to secure state enforcement legislation, and of their disapproval of any attempt to repeal or weaken the National Prohibition Act before prohibition had fair trial.

Dry Plans in Massachusetts

Anti-Saloon League File Bill Modeled on Volstead Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Patterning as closely as possible after the Volstead act and making only such changes as are needed to fit local requirements and to function with local machinery of enforcement, the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League has presented a prohibition amendment enforcement bill to the Massachusetts Legislature.

"It is the belief of the Anti-Saloon League leaders that the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment, and implicit in it," says Orville S. Pond, attorney for the Massachusetts branch of the league, "is uniformity of legislation and enforcement throughout the United States. If this were not the case prohibition would have remained simply a question of local control. In any case the 'concurrent power' clause in the amendment cannot mean conflicting acts but must mean cooperative enforcement."

The purpose of the Massachusetts bill is to enable local officers to deal with local problems; to provide for the trial of violators in the state courts; to make the penalties payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Part II is a redraft of the present Massachusetts law relating to search for liquor illegally owned and it embodies no innovations. Part III takes into consideration the new provision of the Massachusetts Constitution limiting the state departments and commissions to 20 in number. Conforming to the scheme of reorganization and to the logic of the situation the duties and powers of enforcement are vested in the Commissioner of Public Safety, who already is head of the state police.

The thoroughness of this legislation ought to appeal to some who have not favored constitutional prohibition. In the first place, no community that is reasonably law-abiding need ever fear an invasion by federal officers. This has been a bugaboo of

the wets, but with the state and local officers empowered to enforce the law there will be no necessity to call on federal officers except in the case of persistent flagrant violations.

"Again, the very uniformity of the state and national acts is a protection to all who have any occasion to handle wet goods under a permit. One needs to become familiar with only one law. A number of slight variances would suffice to keep innocent men in trouble a good part of the time. Under the Anti-Saloon League bill the requirements are the same under both state and national law, and but one permit need be taken out, for the state officers will recognize the federal permit. In short, obey one law and you obey both."

Liquor Stock Seized

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Government agents yesterday seized a warehouse at the distillery of R. E. Wathen & Co. with its equipment and 35,000 barrels of liquor.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING ALONG RIO GRANDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—Prohibition in the United States has caused to be developed a traffic in liquor along the stretch of frontier between El Paso and Brownsville, Texas, which is only partly guarded. Mexicans, it is charged, wade the Rio Grande at night with sacks of liquor, chiefly whisky or tequila. The provost guards had information that 60 cases of liquor were destined to cross the river on the night of December 19, and, aided by the police, they succeeded in taking 24 cases, the number officially reported confiscated. Two fatalities resulted from this engagement, in which it is said 200 shots were exchanged.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Tremendous Savings Are Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although the prohibition amendment has been in operation but a few days it is already being admitted that the economic effect is likely to prove a surprise to the most optimistic supporters of the anti-liquor movement. It is being pointed out that wherever the War-Time Prohibition Act was even moderately enforced economic advantages became immediately evident. Anti-saloon officials here say that a year or two of enforcement of the prohibition law, together with an honest endeavor on the part of the public to observe it, will result in such enormous economic gains that on this ground alone the people of the country will universally endorse prohibition. One of the recent immense savings to the people by the operation of prohibition is found in St. Lawrence County in this State, which covers an area almost as large as Rhode Island. Two years ago it was proposed to build a \$100,000 extension to the county jail, but a controversy over a necessary bond issue delayed the movement until after war-time prohibition went into effect. The extension was never erected, and now the jail is reported to be practically empty of inmates.

"It is a self-evident proposition," said Mr. Johnston, "that the placing of these children in school would shorten the task of the government in civilizing this great tribe by at least a quarter of a century, and would mean the saving of millions of dollars to the Treasury, while at the same time it would add no inconsiderable sum to the wealth of the southwest and of the Nation. It would be an act of far-seeing and constructive statesmanship to make provision for placing every Navajo child in school for 10 years."

The total expenditure for this work would amount to about \$12,500,000, which, the letter points out, is a legitimate and worthy addition to the national budget, but it adds that this is not necessary, since the timber and deposits of coal on the Navajo Reservation are worth \$25,000,000, from which the expenditure may be repaid.

lishments, giving employment to thousands more workers and in many ways adding to the prosperity of the communities in which they are located as well as to the nation in general. Distilleries are being utilized for the manufacture of denatured alcohol for fuel and other purposes, for cold storage plants, creameries, cheese factories, and other uses. Breweries have been turned into malt sugar factories, automobile works, meat-packing and cold storage plants and fruit and vegetable dehydrating or evaporating plants. The collection of empty barrels of liquor, giving employment to thousands more workers and in many ways adding to the prosperity of the communities in which they are located as well as to the nation in general. Distilleries are being utilized for the manufacture of denatured alcohol for fuel and other purposes, for cold storage plants, creameries, cheese factories, and other uses. 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WOMAN SUFFRAGE WORKERS TO MEET

Program Announced for Coming Fifty-First Annual Convention—Economic and Social Problems Are to Be Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The program of the fifty-first annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, to be held in Chicago, February 12 to 18, has been issued. According to a statement given out here, it is expected that 2000 delegates and visitors will attend.

The first sessions of the convention are to be held on Thursday, February 12, and will consist of sectional conferences on topics of the day. Among the subjects to be discussed are: "American Citizenship," by Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of Boston, Massachusetts; "Protection of Women in Industry," by Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago; "Child Welfare," Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Texas; "Food Supply and Demand," Mrs. Edward P. Costigan of Washington, District of Columbia; "Social Hygiene," Dr. Valeria H. Parker of Hartford, Connecticut; "Unification of Laws Concerning Women," Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch of Evanston, Illinois.

On the second day, the executive council of the association will discuss the question of the dissolution of the present suffrage organization and the organization of "The League of Women Voters." The convention of the present body is to be formally opened by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president, during the afternoon.

Saturday will be devoted to reports at the morning session, and the opening session of the League of Women Voters will be held in the afternoon. A ratification dinner is scheduled for Saturday evening.

Monday morning's session is to be devoted to the election of officers of the League of Women Voters, and the afternoon session to a review of suffrage in ten decades, to be followed in the evening by a suffrage fashion pageant. Tuesday will be given over to a discussion of "Women and Political Parties," and the evening to a public suffrage mass meeting in Orchestra Hall. Gov. F. O. Lowden of Illinois, Mrs. Catt, and others, will speak. On Wednesday, a business session is to be held.

PAPER CONTROLLER RESIGNS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—R. A. Pringle, K. C. Paper Controller for the Dominion of Canada, has handed in his resignation to the government. In doing so he says that his relations with the government have been quite harmonious but that having carried out the duties assigned to him during the war period, he felt that he had a right to return to his private practice.

Following Mr. Pringle's resignation, the government requested the Dominion Board of Railroad Commissioners to telegraph to the Ft. Frances Paper Company, ordering it to immediately restore the switch which, as has already been stated, it tore up last Monday in order to prevent the order of the paper controller for the seizure of paper for the western newspapers, to be carried out. Until the switch has been restored no newsprint, even when seized by the government, can be shipped to the west.

Little attention is being given in government circles to the report that two American papers, the Chicago Examiner and the Minneapolis Tribune, were commencing action against the Canadian Government for \$1,000,000 damages for the stopping of the export of newsprint. The Department of Justice points out that a suit against the Crown could not be brought without having first secured permission of the Crown to take that step.

Canadian Company Sends Paper West Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to news received from Ft. Frances, Ontario, the Ft. Frances Pulp and Paper Company has forwarded two cars of newsprint for western cities, namely Regina and Moosejaw in Saskatchewan. Permission having been obtained from the Minister of Customs, the consignment went through the United States in bond. The present shipment is the first to western papers for a week. The company has stated its willingness to make shipments for the future to the west if the embargo placed on exports by the Canadian Government is lifted. It is stated that the company's offer was not sufficiently definite to warrant the local representative of the Paper Controller to advise this step being taken. In the meanwhile the company is facing a loss of thousands of dollars a day through its inability to supply its American customers.

NEW POSTMASTER NAMED FOR BOSTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Roland M. Baker has been nominated by President Wilson to be postmaster at Boston.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Roland M. Baker, nominated by President Wilson to be postmaster here, has been prominent in the shoe and leather trade of this section. He began his business career with a leather firm as its president, and was later connected with another firm in the same capacity. He traveled in Europe for some years, but on his return organized a tanning

and shoe manufacturing company at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1917 he retired from active business and became New England agent of the War Trade Board. It is reported from Washington, District of Columbia, that in the competitive examination for the office of postmaster he ranked first.

COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Of the 338,000 soldiers who have returned to Canada from overseas, 13 per cent, or to be exact, 44,278 have applied to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada for assistance to take up farming. The board has qualified 33,496 and has made loans of \$4,701,558 for the purchase of agricultural land for returned soldiers and for stocking and equipping their farms.

It is expected that during this year there will be an even greater number of war veterans who will ask for the privileges of the Soldier Settlement Act. Throughout the Dominion, especially in the four western provinces, the board officials are preparing for increased activity in the spring. A great many soldiers are asking for land and qualifying for loans by taking instruction at training centers equipped by the board or on the farms of successful agriculturists throughout the Dominion.

A brief explanation of what the Government of Canada offers qualified agriculturists will assist in an understanding of the foregoing figures.

Conditions of Free Grants

A veteran of the Canadian, Imperial, or Dominion's forces, who served out of the country of enlistment, or a member of any allied force who was resident in Canada prior to the war, or a member of the Canadian force who is receiving a pension for injuries incurred during service in Canada, is entitled to a free grant of land or to a loan amounting to a maximum of \$7500. There are three classes of loans. A former service man who wishes to purchase land may be assisted up to \$4500 for land purchase, up to \$2000 for stock and equipment, and up to \$1000 for permanent improvements. If he decides to take up crown lands in the western provinces, he is entitled to 320 acres and to a loan of \$3000 for stock and equipment and for permanent improvements.

If he already owns land he is entitled to a loan up to \$5000 for the removal of encumbrances, for stock and equipment, and for permanent improvements. The rate of interest is 5 per cent; the loans for stock and equipment are repayable in four equal annual installments beginning the third year, no interest being charged the first two years. The other loans run for 25 years on the amortization plan. At the end of the year 5695 soldier free grant entries had been made on Dominion lands in the west. This

WORK OF SETTLING CANADIAN SOLDIER

Thirteen Per Cent of Returned Men Have Applied to Board for Help to Begin Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The results of a questionnaire which he conducted within his own county to determine the position he will assume toward the welfare bills in the state Legislature, Leonard W. H. Gibbs, Senator from the fiftieth district, Erie County, has found opposition to compulsory health insurance. Of 156 replies from employers, 139 opposed it, 16 did not answer the question whether they favored it, and one said he did favor it.

Senator Gibbs asked them if they would ascertain the sentiment of their employees, and 95 of them said sentiment was opposed to the scheme, 39 could not determine the sentiment, 22 did not answer, and none declared the employees to be in favor of the plan.

SPECIAL SESSION OF IDAHO LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—A special session of the Idaho Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment is called by Gov. D. W. Davis for February 11. The members are asked to pay their personal expenses and to serve without compensation, but 20 cents per mile will be allowed for traveling.

Eighty-five per cent of the members had already signified to Governor Davis their willingness to come to a special session for this purpose. The day is set for February 11 because of the Lincoln banquet annually held in Boise, on February 12, for which many of the legislators would have made the trip to Boise.

DRIVE AGAINST ILLICIT STILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HENDERSONVILLE, North Carolina—Every effort is being made by prohibition agents to destroy the illicit distilleries and to capture the whisky blockaders who are scattered over the western North Carolina mountain counties. Recent activities of the prohibition forces have resulted in the capture of 40 or more whisky plants and the apprehension of 15 blockaders. The work of the agents will continue, it is said, until western North Carolina is ridded of contraband liquors and the capture of the moonshiners is effected.

BLUE SKY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—To make the Montana Blue Sky Law more effective, the state auditor has devised a new license blank for stock salesmen and has ruled that the salesmen must exhibit their license before attempting to sell to a prospective purchaser. The new form shows not only the name and authority of the agent, but gives statistical information regarding the company being promoted.

Early Arrivals in Knox Hats for Women

are Being Shown

Woolf Brothers

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jones

1118-14 Walnut thru to 1115-15 Main

KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRILLIANT IDEAS

in new millinery for immediate wear and for early Spring—featuring the new imported French materials.

CELOPHANE VICA CLOTH STRIPED HAIR CLOTH CERE BRAIDS

—are now being shown in many smart styles.

\$3.50 to \$4.50

Strap-Wrist Gauntlets

Unusually soft fine cape skin gloves for women; in brown and beaver; with spear point and embroidered backs; a pair, \$2.00.

Women's Double Silks

Warm, serviceable gloves in brown, black and gray; 2-clasp lengths with cuff and 2-tone pointed and embroidered backs; a pair, \$4.50.

Like Eating at Home

Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria

3210 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Continuous service 6:45 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Special Chicken Dinners on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Embroidery Buttons Braiding

Home M. 1326 Bell G. 1336

Downtown Location: 1120 Walnut Street

South Side Location: 1025 East 31st Street

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Clothing Buttons

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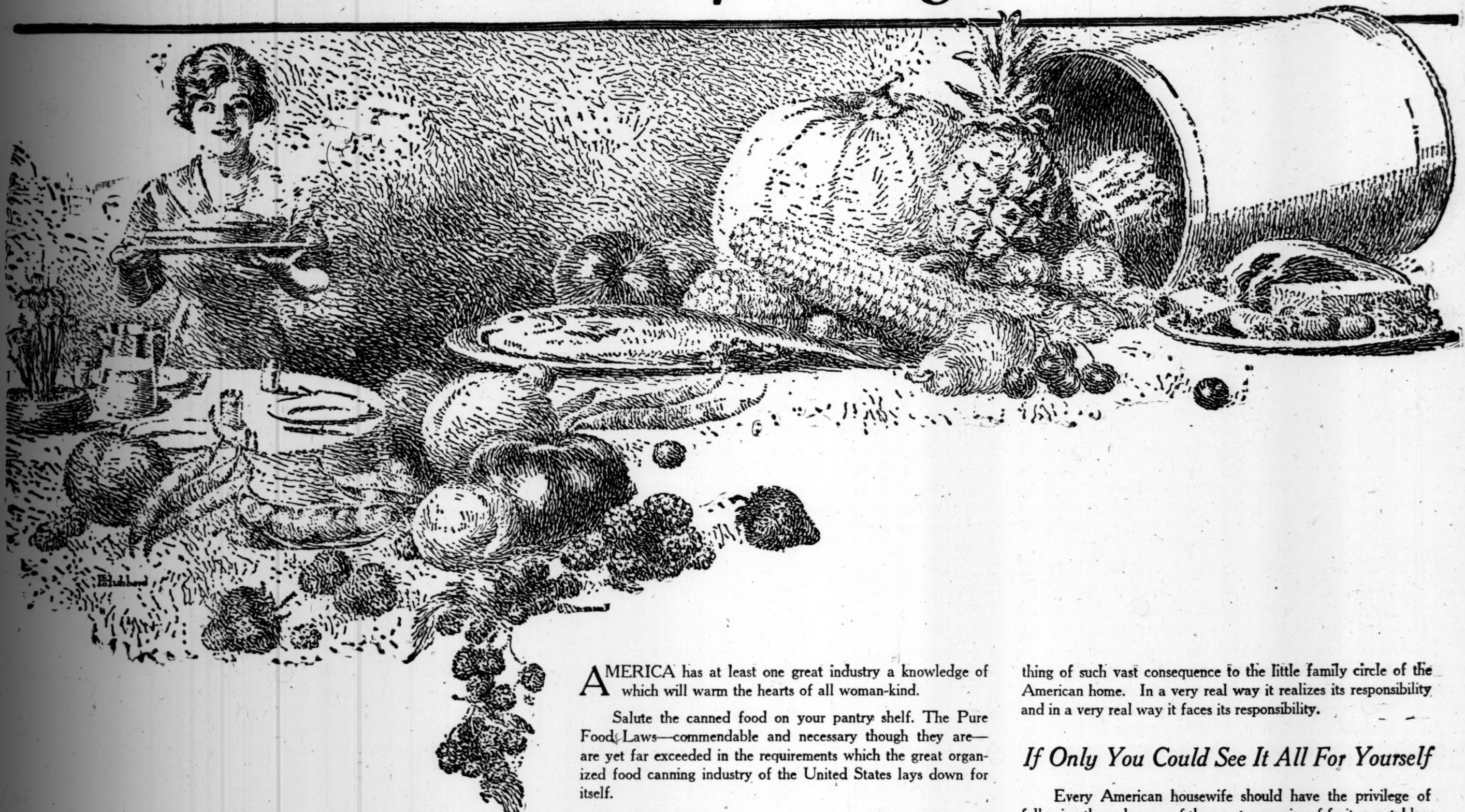
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1017 Grand Avenue

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Florist

A Canned Food Message especially to Women



AMERICA has at least one great industry a knowledge of which will warm the hearts of all woman-kind.

Salute the canned food on your pantry shelf. The Pure Food Laws—commendable and necessary though they are—are yet far exceeded in the requirements which the great organized food canning industry of the United States lays down for itself.

Think What Such Protection Means to Our Tables!

You whose important duty is the selection of the food that goes on the family table, remember this:

All over the United States there stretch the great organizations of the Pure Food Laws, Federal and State, working hand in hand.

All over these same United States there stretches from Washington—from the headquarters there of the National Canners Association—another great pure food organization—the voluntary Inspection Service of the National Canners Association.

Not How Little It Must Do But How Much It Can Do

This is not an arm representing force or compulsion. Rather, it represents a united ambition on the part of a vast industry to keep itself in spirit and in practice above any necessity of laws of regulation.

Little wonder, then, that the canning industry has been called "the industry which legislates for itself"! Never does this industry forget that it is dealing with *food*—with food, the

thing of such vast consequence to the little family circle of the American home. In a very real way it realizes its responsibility and in a very real way it faces its responsibility.

If Only You Could See It All For Yourself

Every American housewife should have the privilege of following through some of the great canneries of fruit, vegetables, soup, meat, sea food, milk and other products. Follow the Inspector of the Association as he passes, on one of his visits, from the supply of fresh foods to the sorting, cleaning, preparing; follow the Inspector all the way through to the sealing of the cans, the final cooking, cooling and storing away.

The Inspector represents a system which constantly, and at great expense, searches out the latest scientific facts of importance to this vital work of supplying the family table. He is a symbol of the painstaking care with which the canning business is conducted. He represents the earnest determination of the industry to supply our families with the best of food, clean, wholesome, nourishing and safe.

Canned Food—"The Miracle on Your Table"

And so may American housewives, mentally at least, salute the most self-respecting of objects, the can of food. You are standing before a very wonderful thing—a product which knows the limitations of neither climate nor season, coming to you at any time and from any place. Richly it deserves its title—"The Miracle on Your Table."

National Canners Association

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A nation-wide organization formed in 1907, consisting of producers of all varieties of hermetically sealed canned foods which have been sterilized by heat. It neither produces, buys, nor sells. Its purpose is to assure, for the mutual benefit of the industry and the public, the best canned foods that scientific knowledge and human skill can produce.

© 1920 National Canners Association



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY MISS MARY G. EWING, C. S. B.

Miss Mary G. Ewing, C. S. B., of Chicago, Illinois, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Monday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Pownalton, Norway, and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

"Through the harsh noises of our day, A low sweet prelude finds its way; Thro' cloud of doubt and creeds of fear A light is breaking calm and clear."

The enlightened view of our beloved New England poet was also prophetic. He recognized the value, permanence and reality of good, even when evil seemed to be predominant. He sounded a joyous note inspired by pure Christianity. Mrs. Eddy discovered the basis of what the poet foresaw and foretold. She not only corroborated the optimism of such poets as Whittier, but she also gave to the perennial promises of those other great poets, the poets of the Bible, a substantive value by disclosing and making practical the Science which underlies all true optimism. It was particularly fitting, and we believe, inevitable in the unfoldment of the divine law, that such a science should come to the world through the inspired thought of a woman. It ought to be plain to any sincere thinker that, to be really saved, we must recognize not only the fullness of God, but the completeness of man. Christian Scientists, looking always for the deep meaning of great events, are learning through the practice of Christian Science/day by day, to understand the vast import of Mrs. Eddy's career, and the immeasurable scope of her mission. They are coming to know what woman really stands for in the universe of good. It therefore seems to them highly appropriate that the gospel of Christian Science, which has been so practically and wonderfully preached by the healing power of women, should also be proclaimed by them from the lecture platform. I take great pleasure in joining with you in according to the speaker of the evening a most hearty welcome and I bespeak for her your undivided and sympathetic interest.

I have the honor to introduce Miss Mary G. Ewing, C. S. B., of Chicago, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church.

The Lecture

Miss Ewing in her lecture said: "In my preparation for this lecture I have been wonderfully comforted and encouraged by some verses in the opening chapter of the book of Jeremiah. You may remember that there came to Jeremiah, through the word of the Lord, a clear, distinct revelation of his true origin and parentage, and of his own sanctification and dedication to the work of a prophet. And yet, as he perceived that this imposed upon him the preaching of the truth as to the spiritual origin and nature of man to a people blinded by materialism, he shrank from the task with a sense of his own weakness. In writing his simple record he makes a vivid picture of the conflict going on in his thought. He may have been young in years, but I have no sense that it was of this alone that he was thinking when he cried, 'Ah, Lord God! behold, I cannot speak; for I am a child.' And then the Lord answered him: 'Say not, I am a child; for thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatsoever I command thee thou shalt speak. Be not afraid of their faces; for I am with thee to deliver thee' (Jeremiah 1: 6-8). And Jeremiah goes on to tell us that then the Lord put forth his hand and touched his mouth, and that the Lord said unto him, 'Behold, I have put my words in thy mouth' (Jeremiah 1: 9).

And now, knowing that to me has been given the same message, at least in essence, and realizing the urgent need of humanity today to be told the truth about life itself, I, in my turn, must trust to God to put into my mouth His words which will touch your hearts and lead you to listen with unprejudiced thought to what I have to say to you; for truly, I come to you tonight with no "enticing words of man's wisdom" but with a message of healing born of deepest and tenderest experience. To bring to any of you who may feel that he is suffering from sorrow, disease, poverty, or sin, some measure of the knowledge of good which he can begin to use practically at this very moment, to loose him from this burden of suffering—this is my privilege, my hope, my confidence. There is healing—tender, compassionate healing—in the first right idea we gain of the true nature of good, and it is possible for you and for me to gain that right idea here and now.

Help in Time of Need

I myself, am a Christian Scientist today because many years ago, in a time of sorrow and fear, when my own dear father had been given up by physicians to die, he was quickly restored to health by Christian Science treatment. At the time that this miracle, this marvel, happened to us we had never heard the words "Christian" and "Science" coupled; indeed, we had more or less the world's sense that in some mysterious and fundamental way Christianity and science were opposite and irreconcilable. At the time of this healing we began to study the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, and for all these years that book—the inspired revelation to this age of the true Science of Life—has been our comforting, enlightening, and healing teacher and friend. It began at once to give us a new and true basis of thought; to educate us out of our pettiness, limited, and selfish sense of life; to free us from fear of sickness and accident, poverty and misfortune; it emptied our well-filled medicine chest of all

its drugs and tonics and plasters; it began to make us happier and healthier and more active and useful; it healed our sicknesses; in fine, it worked a revolution in our daily living, and the truth that we were learning spread from us to others and began to work the same miracle in other lives. During all the years that have elapsed since then, Christian Science has been our only physician, and the Christian Science textbook has been our daily guide and counselor. And I rejoice to be able truthfully to declare to you as one proof of the inspired character of Science and Health, that this great work of Mary Baker Eddy is to me today, after these many years of reading and study, more profoundly interesting and helpful than ever before, and that it constantly reveals new beauties and new treasures of meaning.

When the lawyer from among the group of Pharisees and Sadducees, harking back to the materialistic and mistaken sense of Judaism, asked Jesus (Matt. xxii: 36-40), "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" our Master replied, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." This is a profound and entirely metaphysical teaching, a setting forth in concise and direct fashion of the fact underlying all manifestation of life; a presentation of the truth about God and man, the absolutely necessary fundamental knowledge upon which, as Jesus says so tersely, hang all the law and the prophets.

Definition of God

I accept whole-heartedly the definition of God which Mrs. Eddy gives in Science and Health (p. 465) in the chapter "Recapitulation." I also accept unreservedly her statement on the same page that these seven terms which she uses to define God, "Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love," are synonymous; that is, that they so literally and absolutely mean the same thing that they are to be used the one in the place of the other. In order to have any adequate comprehension of this, you must remember that Mrs. Eddy does not use these words in the ordinarily accepted, superficial sense, but that their basic meaning has been ascertained and understood and is here presented. As one begins to use these terms interchangeably, it gradually dawns upon his thought that each of them conveys in some degree, the meaning associated with the others, and yet that all are necessary to gain a broad and vital knowledge of the creative power,—a complete understanding of the profound significance of the word "God." When the individual accepts this definition of God as a basis-of thought (and this is the real key to the Scriptures which Mrs. Eddy has fitted to the willing hand), then there follows logically and inevitably a correct idea of the universe, including man, as the creation of God,—a universe and a man expressing the power and might, the beauty and grandeur, of an infinite intelligence which is good.

The great French lexicographer, Larousse, defines metaphysics as "knowledge of first causes and of first principles" (*connaissance des causes premières et des premiers principes*), and in this sense Christian Science is exact, accurate, demonstrable metaphysics. Mrs. Eddy gave its keynote when she wrote, "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered" (Science and Health, p. 170). Christian Science is the supreme answer to the uttered and unuttered questioning of all time, which questioning Pilate voiced when he cried, "What is truth?"

Mrs. Eddy gained her knowledge of Principle directly from the Bible, and when, through reason and revelation corroborated by exact and scientific demonstration or proof, she had established her discovery of the system which she called Christian Science, she wrote her great textbook. It may be said of her, as Zacharias said of his son John: "Thou shalt go before the face of the Lord; for to make ready his way for to show science and helthe to his people" (Luc 1: 76-77 Wycliffe). I am quoting thus from the Wycliffe translation, that first English version which, as one writer says, we owe "to a faith that the Bible is a book of emancipation for the mind" (McAfee—The Greatest English Classic, p. 12).

Named Through Inspiration

Mrs. Eddy named her book through inspiration. It is an interesting fact that she was not familiar with this phrase "science and helthe" in the quaint and exact English of Wycliffe, and did not become acquainted with it until some six months after she had made her choice of title. Comparing this translation, "to show science and helthe to his people" with the corresponding expression in our King James Version, "to give knowledge of salvation unto his people," we become conscious of the intimate relationship in meaning between "health" and "salvation."

The Bible is not one book but many books—veritably a collection of the masterpieces of a mighty literature; the outpouring of the heart and soul of a great people who, in spite of their lack of perception and through all mortality and material belief, still clung more closely than any other people to the idea of one God, one universal, ever-present and ever-potent Mind. Moses, their great leader, saw this so clearly that he tabulated the law and furnished the foundation for all modern law, and he caught beautiful though fleeting views of a more spiritual sense of Life and Love. Centuries later in fulfillment of prophecy and revelation came Jesus, that marvelous genius who understood and

demonstrated the truth of being as no one else has yet done.—Jesus, the loving Way-shower to humanity, to you and to me,—who, by the weakness and might of his transcendent life, earned and won the unique distinction of the title Jesus, the Christ, "Jesus the God-crowned or the divinely royal man," as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 313).

Now the Bible is valuable to us only in proportion to our recognition of the right idea of God. The Bible was written through inspiration, reflection of intelligence; it can only be understood through inspiration, that same reflection of intelligence. The Bible is not only a history of ages of human experience, of a people, but it is a record and prophecy of the experience of each individual human consciousness in its putting off of the old man and its putting on of the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness" (Ephesians iv: 24). It is, indeed, in this aspect that it is most valuable to you and to me.

The merely mortal and material concept of the Bible can do nothing to uplift and heal mankind; but even a glimpse of the spiritual meaning of a single passage, such as the First Commandment, can and does illumine human experience with celestial light, and begins at once to destroy the darkness of sin and sickness. If it were possible to have every copy of the Bible wiped out of existence, there would still eventually be rewritten the substance of its message, for it is the outcome of human experience, the epitome of the human struggle to find and follow Truth; it is the record of the demonstration of Love. Christian Science destroys cant and superstition and establishes the divine inspiration of Holy Writ through absolute demonstration of its truth.

Priceless Treasure

I am shocked sometimes to realize how careless we still are of this priceless treasure. Do we, who know we love the Bible, read it with even the same attention and interest that we would give to a modern history?

Take, for instance, the book of Deuteronomy, the orations and songs of Moses, his farewell to his people Israel; sit down quietly and read it from cover to cover at one sitting and then seek the opportunity to reread it from the first fine impress of its wonder and vigor is dulled. Holding it thought constantly, as you should now be doing, this fundamental right idea of good as the only source or origin of life and action, you cannot fail to be inspired to the point of understanding the treasures of spiritual counsel and comfort which Moses shared with the children of Israel then and which we, as children of Israel (as the offspring of Spirit) share today.

Today, as in all the ages of history, the cry of men is for life, for love, for health, for freedom from the bondage to evil, for the coming of that day, which St. John so wonderfully describes, when "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying" (Rev. xi: 4). It is the sweet and simple demonstrable knowledge of God which brings to human consciousness the dawning light of this great day. Since we have had revealed to us some measure of this knowledge, can you wonder that we long to share with the world the treasure that has brought peace and joy into our own lives?

The fundamental truth of Christian Science is the fact about causation, that good, Mind, Spirit, is the only active, operative intelligence, or creative energy. From this it follows logically and inevitably that the universe, including man, the product of this intelligence, is spiritual. Once accept this basic teaching and you are compelled to admit its correlative—the unreality, the impotence, the falsity, and entire mortality of evil and matter. The creative power of Mind, of good,—the Fatherhood and Motherhood of God,—is the primal fact of existence; the relationship between the creator and His creation, between parent and child, is unchanging and indissoluble.

Christian Science Heals

Now, do not misunderstand me. I in no way wish to minimize or ignore what the world calls evil; I have no disposition to spread any mantle of charity over ignorance, inertia, discord, sickness, strife, or to cry, "Peace, peace; when there is no peace." It is undoubtedly necessary today to understand what is called evil, to deal with it radically and unflinchingly, but I earnestly maintain that no material method has ever been or ever will be devised which will so deal with the woes of the world. Christian Science does heal sickness and sin in all their myriad phases, and it does this by destroying the mistaken ideas which give rise to sin and sickness; it heals by giving the individual this right idea of causation, this true concept of God and man which, when established, in turn makes perfectly clear the baseness and unreality of the appearance of evil. To go back to our definition of God: if these seven terms which Mrs. Eddy uses in defining God are synonymous, then, on the other hand, the exact opposites of these terms are synonymous, and in grouping them together one finds himself in possession of an accurate and comprehensive definition of evil. As one accustoms himself to think along these lines, he will soon perceive that since Spirit, Truth, Love, God, mean exactly the same thing and signify that "substance of things hoped for" about which St. Paul tells us; so matter, falsity, hate, devil, mean exactly the same thing and signify that "substance of things hoped for" about

unloveliness; nothing loving can be lacking in veracity, integrity, or spirituality.

Truth Full of Protection

The truth is tender and gentle, full of compassion and protection, but through its very presence and existence falsity is inevitably uncovered and destroyed. Love is the all-powerful, animating source of all the good we know, and by being, Love destroys hate; it is not possible to conceive, for a moment, of Love as recognizing, knowing, or being touched by hate. So Spirit, by existing, precludes the existence of matter. Here again, as I have said before, we are not using the word spirit in its commonly accepted, vague, illusory, and superficial sense, but in its true and fundamental meaning, as practically identical with substance. Our false theories about life and its origin have led us to accept material beliefs about all things, and we have named our mistaken sense of substance, matter, and accepted as real and inevitable its phenomena. Having accepted a false premise, it is impossible to make any correct or reliable deduction, and so it is absolutely necessary to get back to the truth about life itself, in order to have any basis for right reasoning.

Truly the teaching of Christian Science—this teaching of spiritual causation so revolutionary to the material sense of things—is absolute and radical, but it comes as Jesus its demonstrator said he came, not to destroy one jot or tittle of the law but to fulfill that law in love.

Our present sense of individual capacity and power, of the meaning of health and happiness, of life and love,—our present sense of country and of our love and devotion to it,—all this may be poor and meager, and yet Christian Science destroys cant and superstition and establishes the divine inspiration of Holy Writ through absolute demonstration of its truth.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CANADIENS BEAT THE OTTAWA TEAM

Arbour Scores Goal From Center of the Rink in National Hockey League Contest

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ottawa	6	2	.750
Canadiens	5	3	.625
St. Patricks	4	4	.500
Quebec	1	7	.125

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec.—In probably the fastest and most closely contested game played here during the season in the National Hockey League series, Arbour of the Canadiens broke a 2-to-2 tie with Ottawa by a chance shot almost from the center of the rink and won the game. The victory assures the Canadiens of second place in the first half of the schedule, with an off chance of defeating Ottawa for premier place.

Ottawa had probably the best of the play but brilliant stops by Vezina in goal for the Canadiens were probably the most important factor in the result. So strenuous was play that on several occasions the whole forward line of the Canadiens was changed. Ottawa went on the offensive at the outset but Vezina saved. Lalonde thereupon secured possession of a loose puck and scored the first goal for the Canadiens. Shortly afterward Broadbent for Ottawa tied the score on a pass from Girard.

Shortly after the start of the second period, Broadbent again defeated Vezina on a pass from Cleghorn. Thereupon Arbour, for the Canadiens, intercepted a pass from Girard to Cleghorn and netted the puck for a tie.

In the third period play was varied. On a faceoff Arbour secured the puck and from center left took a wild shot which traveled high and hit the Ottawa nets unseen by Benedict. The summary:

OTTAWA	CANADIENS
Benedict, R.	Vezina, G.
Cleghorn, P.	Corbeau, P.
Girard, J.	Lalonde, P.
Broadbent, I.W.	Arbour, E.
Pitre, Nighbor, C.	Arbour, E.
Darragh, R.W.	Berlinguette, R.W.
Score—Canadiens 3, Ottawa 2. Goals—Arbour 2, Lalonde for Canadiens; Broadbent 2 for Ottawa. Substitutes—Cameron, G., Cleghorn, Coulter, McNamea for Canadiens; McKell, Bouquer, Bruce for Ottawa. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—three 20-minute periods.	

SCHEDULE MEETING COMES NEXT MONTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The annual business and schedule meeting of the American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs drew to a close late on Saturday after a three-day session, the business for which was originally to have been transacted in one day. The club owners agreed on a season schedule of 165 games, to open on April 14 and close October 3, but that was as far as agreement could be carried, for there were many differences over the choice dates, opening days and holiday double-headers.

The upshot was that when the magnates of the eight clubs finally decided to close a tedious session on Saturday President T. J. Hickey was empowered to draft a new schedule which he will submit to the different clubs at a special meeting in this city February 3, which is one day in advance of the meeting of the American and National leagues in Chicago.

In drafting the schedule, Mr. Hickey will be aided by the propositions and exceptions made at the three-day session. There was a difference over the players' salary limit which also will have to be threshed out in future.

YALE EXPECTED TO SEND TRACK TEAM

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Yale University will probably accept the invitation for a track meet in England, this spring. Prof. C. W. Mendell, chairman of the athletic board of control, stated yesterday.

A cable message has been received from Cambridge University to the effect that a letter had been forwarded to Professor Mendell officially inviting the track team to compete in England. Upon receipt of the invitation an acceptance will probably be cabled at once, and a letter dispatched confirming the cable message. The training of the Yale team for the dual contests with both Harvard and Princeton and for the intercollegiates will also be with consideration for the events abroad. The prospects of an overseas trip is expected to increase rivalry for places on the Yale team.

It is understood at Yale that Harvard will be unable to accompany the Blue on this trip.

BILLINGSLEY IS CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mississippi—M. C. Billingsley '21, who plays center on the varsity football team at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been elected captain of the eleven for the 1920 season.

TRINITY ELECTS JOHNSON

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The Trinity College football team has elected John Johnson '22 of Everett, Massachusetts, as captain for the 1920 season. Johnson, who plays tackle, was formerly a student at Lafayette College.

BROWNE NAMED CAPTAIN

HANOVER, New Hampshire—H. N. Browne '20 of Barre, Vermont, a guard, has been elected captain of the Dartmouth College basketball team.

AUSTRALASIA WINS DAVIS CUP DOUBLES

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday)—When play in the doubles contest for the Davis international lawn tennis cup was resumed here today, N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson of Australasia defeated A. R. F. Kingscote and A. E. Beaman of the British Isles 6—0, 6—0, 6—2. This event should have been played on Saturday, but was postponed.

COACH WHITE HAS FINE SQUAD OUT

University of Chicago Expects to Make Another Strong Show-ing in Conference Swimming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Coach J. H. White is working hard with a squad of some 40 varsity swimming candidates at the University of Chicago to get them ready for the first meet of the season. There are 10 men with former varsity experience in training, but only one of these has won a "C" in swimming.

The scarcity of "C" men, however, is due partly to the method of awarding letters in swimming at the institution. At a number of conference colleges if a man takes first place in a championship event, or if he totals 10 points for all the events of the season, he is awarded a major letter. Many other considerations enter into the making of a letter at Chicago, however, and only two were given out last year.

Regardless of the shortage of letter men the Maroons expect to be strong in all the stroke-style events, the 40-yard, 100-yard, 440-yard, and 220-yard breast strokes. This leaves only the fancy diving events and the 150-back stroke in doubt.

Chicago won the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship meet at Patten Gymnasium, Evanston, last year with 46 points, nipping out Northwestern by four points. All but three of last year's point winners are back. The loss of S. G. Veasey '19, who won the fancy diving event last year, will be most keenly felt, as the other two men did not place better than third and fourth in their events. Their places are being filled by new men who promise to do well.

The lone "C" man on the squad, who was responsible in a large measure for the Maroon success last year, is Capt. E. D. Ries '20. This is his second year as captain. Last year he won the championship in the 40-yard free style, the 110-yard free style, the 220-yard free style, and was a member of the winning relay team. He has been improving in form and speed each year and should be able to capture as many events as in former years.

Prospects for another championship team would be improved considerably if R. F. Crawford '20 should return to college in the near future. He has recently been released from the army in the east and, although nothing definite has been heard from him, Maroon swimmers are hoping to see him turn up at the university for the winter quarter. He won a "C" in swimming in 1917 and was one of the best men on the team.

Captain Ries will not have to hold up the whole team, for there are at least three others who can be counted on to bring in points. These are S. K. Allison '21, who won the 440-yard free style, H. H. Whitney '21, who placed second in the same event, and R. P. Gordon '21, who was second in the 220-yard free style, and was one of the winning relay men.

Other men who have varsity experience and who can be counted on to keep the team standing high are: S. H. Piper '21 and S. W. Cohen '21, who were members of the championship relay team; C. C. Guy '21, who is good in the relay and back-stroke events; R. W. Strauss '21, who finished fourth in the 200-yard breast stroke in the Conference meet; P. H. Humphrey '21 and H. W. Rubinkam '20, fancy divers. Before he entered the army Rubinkam was regarded as the best in the Conference in the fancy diving event. He returned to college last year, but would not compete. He will, however, do his bit for the Maroons this year.

New men of promise who may make the varsity this year are: Francis Jenkins '20, F. J. Meagher '20, H. F. Vegge '21, F. W. Blye '21, J. E. Keefe '20, C. J. Merriman '22, M. E. Cumst '21, R. A. Coombs '22, J. S. Ivy '21, George Gordon '21, D. W. Goodrich '21, and A. W. Brunhart '20.

NORTHWESTERN NOT TO PLAY BASEBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Northwestern University faculty has decided that baseball will not be revived at that institution this spring. This action was taken despite the wishes of students expressed at a mass meeting called by J. L. Lee, athletic director, early in December, when it was held that the Purple should be represented by a baseball nine. Northwestern has not had a team since 1917. Director Lee says that plans are being made for a team in 1921.

Golf was indorsed as an intercollegiate sport for the Purple at the faculty meeting. It was thought that as there are a number of good golf courses near Evanston, Northwestern should be able to get the Conference championship tournament this year, if golf is taken up by other colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS WINS TWO

Defeats the Iowa State College Five on Consecutive Nights in Big Ten Championship Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LAWRENCE, Kansas—University of Kansas won two straight games from Iowa State College here in the first Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association Conference series for Kansas. The first game was by far the most interesting, with a score of 29 to 27. The score of the game, Saturday, was 28 to 18. A shake-up was made in the Kansas lineup in the last game. H. P. Laslett '20, who has always played at guard, was shifted to a forward position by Coach F. C. Allen, while H. A. Olson '22, who showed up well in the first game, took a regular guard with Capt. A. C. Longborg '21.

In the game Friday, the score was tied 10 times. The first half ended with Kansas leading by only two points. W. J. Paige '21 was the outstanding star of the game, making 21 of the 27 points of his team in addition to some wonderful floor work. He made 15 free goals out of 16 chances. Kansas made only 5 goals out of 15 chances. A feature of the game was the scoring by the Kansas guards, Laslett '20 leading with three field baskets, while H. A. Olson '22 and Capt. A. C. Longborg '21 each made two. The summary:

FRIDAY'S GAME

KANSAS	IOWA STATE
Bunn, Rody, If.	White, Bennett, Welch, If.
Uhrhau, C.	Currie, Erskine, Innis, Lomberg, Ig.
Laslett, Olson, rg.	Paige, Hudson, Lane, Score—University of Kansas 29, Iowa State College 27. Goals from field—Bunn 3, Laslett 3, Lomberg 2, Olson 2, Bennett, Welch, for Kans.; Paige 2, Erskine 2, Currie 1. Goals from foul—Uhrhau 2, Lomberg 2 for Kans.; Paige 10 for Iowa State. Referee—E. C. Quigley—Time—20m. halves.

SATURDAY'S GAME

KANSAS	IOWA STATE
Bunn, If.	White, Bennett, If.
Uhrhau, C.	Erskine, Innis, Lomberg, Ig.
Laslett, Olson, rg.	If. Hudson, Lane, Score—University of Kansas 28; Iowa State College 18. Goals from field—Bunn 3, Laslett 3, Uhrhau 2, Lomberg 2, Olson 2, Bennett, Welch, for Kans.; Paige 10 for Iowa State. Referee—E. C. Quigley—Time—20m. halves.

SUNDAY'S GAME

KANSAS	IOWA STATE
Bunn, If.	White, Bennett, If.
Uhrhau, C.	Erskine, Innis, Lomberg, Ig.
Laslett, Olson, rg.	If. Hudson, Lane, Score—University of Kansas 28; Iowa State College 18. Goals from field—Bunn 3, Laslett 3, Uhrhau 2, Lomberg 2, Olson 2, Bennett, Welch, for Kans.; Paige 10 for Iowa State. Referee—E. C. Quigley—Time—20m. halves.

SYRACUSE SIGNS COACH J. A. TEN EYCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

SYRACUSE, New York—Coach J. A. Ten Eyck has signed a contract to coach Syracuse crews for the next five years. He was coach of the successful crews in 1916 when both the varsity and junior varsity crews won their races. Coach Ten Eyck will call out candidates for the crews about February 1. They will work out on the machines in the crew room of the gymnasium until conditions permit practice on the outlet of Onondaga Lake.

Three races have been arranged for the crews. Both the varsity and freshman crews will row with the crews of the United States Naval Academy on May 15. Syracuse oarsmen will go to Philadelphia for the American Henley Regatta in the latter part of May. The crews will also race at Poughkeepsie probably during the third week in June. The exact date has not been decided upon as yet.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LOS ANGELES, California—Coach J. A. Ten Eyck has signed a contract to coach Syracuse crews for the next five years. He was coach of the successful crews in 1916 when both the varsity and junior varsity crews won their races. Coach Ten Eyck will call out candidates for the crews about February 1. They will work out on the machines in the crew room of the gymnasium until conditions permit practice on the outlet of Onondaga Lake.

Captain Ries will not have to hold up the whole team, for there are at least three others who can be counted on to bring in points. These are S. K. Allison '21, who won the 440-yard free style, H. H. Whitney '21, who placed second in the same event, and R. P. Gordon '21, who was second in the 220-yard free style, and was one of the winning relay men.

Other men who have varsity experience and who can be counted on to keep the team standing high are: S. H. Piper '21 and S. W. Cohen '21, who were members of the championship relay team; C. C. Guy '21, who is good in the relay and back-stroke events; R. W. Strauss '21, who finished fourth in the 200-yard breast stroke in the Conference meet; P. H. Humphrey '21 and H. W. Rubinkam '20, fancy divers. Before he entered the army Rubinkam was regarded as the best in the Conference in the fancy diving event. He returned to college last year, but would not compete. He will, however, do his bit for the Maroons this year.

New men of promise who may make the varsity this year are: Francis Jenkins '20, F. J. Meagher '20, H. F. Vegge '21, F. W. Blye '21, J. E. Keefe '20, C. J. Merriman '22, M. E. Cumst '21, R. A. Coombs '22, J. S. Ivy '21, George Gordon '21, D. W. Goodrich '21, and A. W. Brunhart '20.

NORTHWESTERN NOT TO PLAY BASEBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Northwestern University faculty has decided that baseball will not be revived at that institution this spring. This action was taken despite the wishes of students expressed at a mass meeting called by J. L. Lee, athletic director, early in December, when it was held that the Purple should be represented by a baseball nine. Northwestern has not had a team since 1917. Director Lee says that plans are being made for a team in 1921.

Golf was indorsed as an intercollegiate sport for the Purple at the faculty meeting. It was thought that as there are a number of good golf courses near Evanston, Northwestern should be able to get the Conference championship tournament this year, if golf is taken up by other colleges.

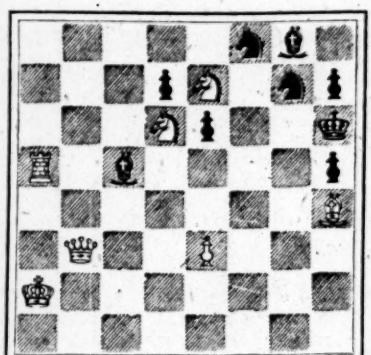
CHESS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBLEM NO. 123

Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor
By James W. Harper, Whitley Bay, Northumberland, England

Black Pieces 9

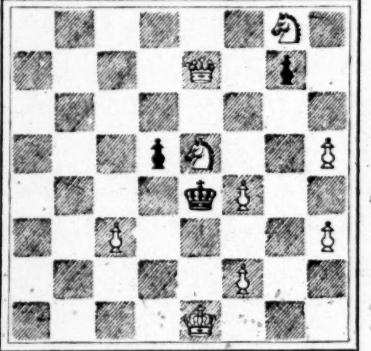


White to play and mate in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 124

By J. Pospisil

Black Pieces 3



White to play and

USE OF GERMAN COSTS CHARTER

Schiller Lodge of Newark, New Jersey, Barred From Masonic Activities Pending Action by the Grand Lodge in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Because it permitted in the use of the German language in conducting its rituals, Schiller Lodge Number 66, Free and Accepted Masons of Newark, has been deprived of its charter through an arresting order issued by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. The lodge is barred from Masonic activities pending action on the matter by the Grand Lodge at its communication in April.

Otto A. Stieffel, counsel for Schiller Lodge, said: "As a fraternity, Schiller Lodge still exists. Members will hold meetings every second Thursday of the month, but will do no ritualistic work."

The Grand Lodge in 1918 issued an edict barring the use of the German language in conducting Masonic rituals. John J. Plemienik, as master of Schiller Lodge, observing the ruling until September of this year, when he resumed the German ritual. He was removed as master. On December 18, however, he was reelected by the members of the lodge. Mr. Stieffel as counsel applied to the Court of Chancery for an order to restrain the Grand Lodge from enforcing its edict. Thus far no action has resulted from the application. He said yesterday that next week he would file a supplemental bill setting up the action of the grand master, William L. Daniels of Jersey City, in depriving Schiller Lodge of its right to function, derived from the charter granted to it more than 50 years ago.

The arresting of the charter took place on January 8, according to Mr. Stieffel. Schiller Lodge held a meeting on that date and Charles L. Joralemon, district deputy, appeared before the lodge and prepared to conduct the ceremonies. According to Mr. Stieffel, Mr. Joralemon asked to see the charter. It was handed to him, whereupon he pocketed it, it is charged, stating that Schiller Lodge was to cease Masonic activities pending action of the Grand Lodge. After Mr. Joralemon's departure a meeting was held and the members discussed what steps to take. Masons who are "on the other side of the fence," so to speak, consider the whole matter as of interest to only those concerned and will make no statements for publication at this time.

EDUCATION

Teachers in Private Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
It is fair to assume that the present insistent demand for higher salaries in the teaching profession reflects a sincere desire to bring about improved wage conditions in all types of educational institutions. Yet little is heard of private schools in discussions of needed change. Colleges and universities are looking to their graduates for additions to their endowments, from which vitally needed salary increases can be granted. One reason for many proposed and actual additions to tax rates has been an enlarged salary budget for the teachers in the public schools. But in all this altruistic endeavor there appears to have been complete neglect of the teacher in the private school. Why is this so?

An obvious explanation, of course, is found in the very nature of the private school, which is a business proposition on a small scale, with a rigidly limited ownership and control; while its body of graduates is too inconsiderable, too scattered, and too lacking in spirit to function effectively in connection with school matrons. A further explanation might be found in a general high level of salary schedules and the supposedly universal satisfaction among private school-teachers with conditions under which they labor. Yet individual teachers, in confidence, frankly express discontent.

Why No One Complains

It is only through penetrating deeper into the administrative system, which obtain in private schools generally, that one discovers why no voice is raised in an appeal for higher salaries and more satisfying conditions for their teachers. The administration of this class of educational institution is an autocracy, sometimes becoming a despotism of benevolence but seldom delegating any real authority to its legislative chamber, called, i.e., its faculty meeting. The absence of collective bargaining and of tenure of office safeguard, until charges are substantiated by some method of fair judicial proceeding, render the individual teacher dumb in the face of discharge and often unheard, in any effective way, about conditions which have grown intolerable.

At the outset it is necessary to recognize that conditions over which no one has control, not even the private school head, make small salaries for private school-teachers inevitable. It is undoubtedly true that the rates of tuition are as high as the traffic will stand, at least in the present opinion of its patrons, and surely none could ask those who head these institutions to reduce their own incomes, for the sake of a salary budget which would insure the rank and file a living wage. It seems to be tacitly admitted that the present disparity between the remuneration of teachers and principals is a fair measure of the differences in service rendered. It was the exceptional private institution which, during the four war years, paid its teachers more than \$2000. Principals seldom received

\$10,000 and probably averaged much nearer \$6000. Perhaps if the head of a private school were taking \$10,000 from his business and keeping the salary average for his teachers below the \$2000 level, it might not be unreasonable to intimate that he make a supreme effort to get along on \$8000. But how could any such appeal become effective? No one, least of all the teachers, is familiar even with the outside of the school's business books. The individual agreement, which alike initiates and terminates the tenure of position of the private school-teacher, places the seal of secrecy upon financial transactions within the walls of our private schools. Here is the crux of the situation. Against this practice the shaft of public criticism should be directed.

Need of Uniformity

Since the private school-teachers are not organized, collective bargaining in its technical sense could not operate. But substantially the same results could be gained by establishing a minimum salary at which all teachers are to begin, with definite and uniform increases for years of service and a maximum to which all could look forward. If each private school did this, the tendency would be toward uniformity in schedules among schools of the same class. By this means the private school-teacher would gain that measure of protection enjoyed by professors in university and college against favoritism and discrimination and the obvious gain, already intimated, of throwing light upon the present secretive financial methods of the administrators.

To the objection that special ability or merit could not be rewarded, it may be replied that this system has been in existence for some time in most colleges and universities, and that there is no reason to suppose that human nature or intelligence is of a different sort among the academic shades. Two new instructors, either in the same or different branches, may differ widely in subject grasp and power to impart. Similar disparities are to be found between full professors. But the system works well as a whole and is, in fact, sufficiently elastic to admit of considerable inequality in salaries, as in the case of the specially endowed chairs, to which scholars of repute are called. Nor is this in any way disapproved as unfair by the average full professor. To maintain that this whole idea could not be applied to the private school is to disregard the most important body of facts which can be drawn upon for proof by analogy.

Tenure of office would still be the desideratum in the schools just as it is in higher institutions, but it is bound to come as a next step in the democratization process, which is speedily overtaking all types of educational institutions, public and private. Fairer, more inspiring conditions

SHEFFIELD, A CITY OF STEEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

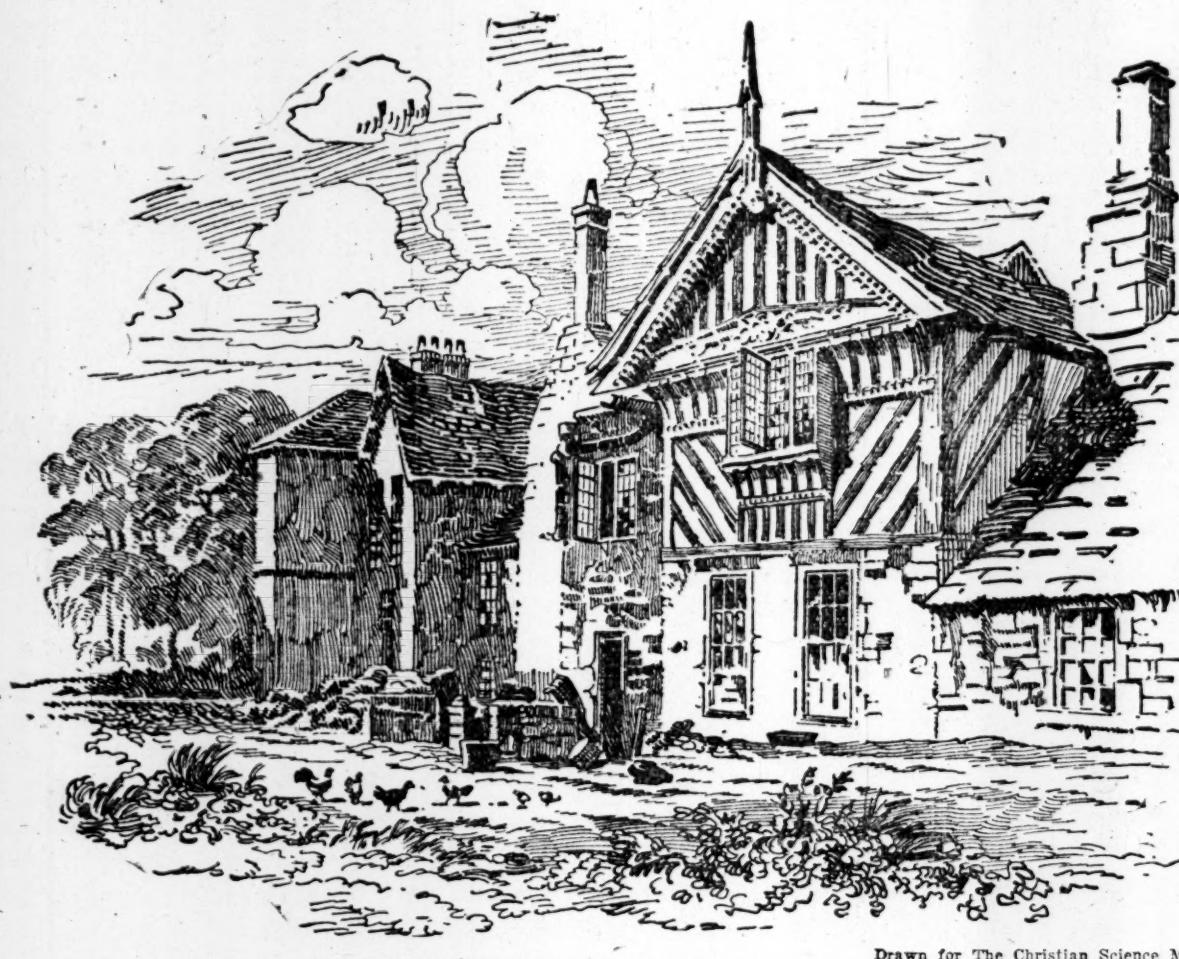
There is good reason for believing that Sheffield is the most widely distributed place-name in the British Empire. Nobody would claim that the export trade of the south Yorkshire city exceeds that of Birmingham or Manchester; but the Chinese coolie or the wild man of Borneo who purchases a suit of cotton ducks, or a modest piece of cloth, does not find the name Manchester publicly exhibited

possession of a long line of feudal lords. The manor has, in succession, passed to the great historic houses of Furnival, Talbot, and Howard, and to this day the dukes of Norfolk, "Premier Dukes, Premier Earls, Earls Marshal and Chief Butlers of England," exercise feudal rites in what was a village and is now an imperial city. Thus does Sheffield typify in clearest outline that curious medley of ancient conservatism and modern liberalism which is inherent in the Anglo-Saxon polity, and is the despair of foreign students of British institutions.

The first experiments of the Sheffield burgesses in civic government began early. They won their original

would be unfair to pass over the fact that it also holds an honored place in connection with the arts of peace. One of the greatest of English sculptors, Francis Chantry, born in the adjoining county of Derby, first won fame as a portrait painter in Sheffield, while later on there was born, in the town, the English musical composer Sterndale Bennett.

The evolution of an Anglo-Saxon village at the confluence of the Sheaf with the Don into an imperial city of nearly 500,000 people has not been effected without cost. Hallamshire, with its woods and hills, its parks and streams, must once have presented a scene of more than ordinary beauty.



Broom Hall, Sheffield

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

edict barring the use of the German language in conducting Masonic rituals. John J. Plemienik, as master of Schiller Lodge, observing the ruling until September of this year, when he resumed the German ritual. He was removed as master. On December 18, however, he was reelected by the members of the lodge. Mr. Stieffel as counsel applied to the Court of Chancery for an order to restrain the Grand Lodge from enforcing its edict. Thus far no action has resulted from the application. He said yesterday that next week he would file a supplemental bill setting up the action of the grand master, William L. Daniels of Jersey City, in depriving Schiller Lodge of its right to function, derived from the charter granted to it more than 50 years ago.

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Sheffield Town Hall

labor must be assured our hard-working teachers, and in no way will more progress be made toward this object in the private schools than by disseminating, in the communities interested, knowledge of what the teachers of our children are being paid.

BREAD PRICES IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Bread has been raised one-half cent a loaf, wholesale, and one cent, retail, by the New Orleans Bakers Association, making the price now 11 cents for the pound loaf to the consumer, with the announcement that there will be a further raise about March 1, and that the price eventually will be 15 or 16 cents for the 16-ounce loaf. Theodore Leider, an independent baker, is selling bread at 7½ cents, wholesale, for the pound loaf, and at 8 cents, retail.

HUNGARIAN CHILDREN FED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Relief Committee for Hungarian sufferers says that Minister Andreas Czillery reports that in Budapest 41,000 children are being fed by Americans and that the number would probably soon reach 75,000. The American officer in charge was asked to transmit Hungary's gratitude to the American nation.

COTTON ASSOCIATION TO EXPAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Louisiana division of the American Cotton Association has opened a campaign in this State for the enrollment of 40,000 members, 700 charter members, and an annual revenue of \$250,000. This is a part of the campaign of the national association to get 1,000,000 members in 1920.

Visit this beautiful tropical island and enjoy one of the best winter trips you have ever had. Quaint Spanish forts and buildings. Picturesque people. Splendid motor roads. All outdoor sports at luxurious new Condado-Vanderbilt Hotel. 16 DAY CRUISE \$125 AND ALL EXPENSES UP

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From West St. John, N. B.
C. P. E. Train Leaves MONTREAL Previous Day.

Date Steamship To
Jan. 29 French West Indies Glasgow
Feb. 4 Scandinavia Liverpool
Feb. 9 Sicilian Havre, London
Feb. 12 Metegama Liverpool

Japan—China—Philippines
From Vancouver, B. C. to Yokohama, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong

Date Steamship To
Feb. 17 Montevideo
Feb. 18 Empress of Asia

All information from CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES
Apply Local Agents

WORKING CAPITAL OF INDUSTRIES

Has Not Kept Pace With the Growth of Many Large Industrial Corporations — Natural Consequent of Higher Prices

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the most part large industrial corporations of the United States have found that their working capital for the last year or two has not kept pace with expansion in gross business.

This is a natural consequent of rising prices for finished products, for materials, and for labor. It is further qualified by the fact that it has been necessary to set aside large sums as reserve funds to meet federal taxes, which are figured as current liabilities.

	last to	for wkg.	Wk. cap.	%
	last to fiscal year	gross	taxes cap.	era
Am Hide & Leather	50	\$1,521,593	11	13,146,278 53
American Locomotive	33	12,326,840	4,922,789	42
Baldwin	17	8,900,000	43	54,788,487 95
Central Leather	80	21,204,925	11,923,277	85
General Electric	90	13,500,000	10	71,192,244 78
Lackawanna	29	24,586,000	11,223,354	105
Standard Petroleum	21	2,000,000	1,000,000	200
Roebling	31	22,257,987	10,682,456	69
Ryder Steel Spring	20	5,043,963	2,450,000	20
Texas Co.	100	88,015,443	7,488,185	8
U. S. Steel	58	45,354,599	22,747,735	41
Va. Car Chem	22	36,124,739	2,397,531	13
Westinghouse	43	69,694,611	22,384,971	67

*Includes other small items.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, January 19

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehighton Shoe & Rubber Co.; United States.

Atlanta, Ga.—D. E. Gee; United States.

Atlanta, Ga.—J. J. Saul; United States.

Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.

Atlanta, Ga.—W. G. Spaulding of Gramling & Spaulding; Lenox.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. F. Smock; United States.

Chicago, Ill.—C. L. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike.

Chicago, Ill.—F. D. Dumphry of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorndike.

Chicago, Ill.—P. H. Hartrey of Hartrey Shoe Co.; Thorndike.

Chicago, Ill.—C. L. Heilbrum of Hillman & Co.; United States.

Childs, Philadelphia—Cutter of Cutler & Slop Co.; Essex.

Dalton, Minn.—J. W. Schmidts and J. H. Murray of Hartman Shoe Co.; United States.

Evansville, Ind.—W. H. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.

Fredricksburg, Va.—C. W. Dunn; United States.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. L. Lathrop of Rindge Kalmback Logie Co.; United States.

Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper & Co.; Lenox.

Knoxville, Tenn.—J. E. Dooley of Henegar Dooley Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie of Haynes, Henderson & Co.; Lenox.

Lessons, Calif.—Budd, Steele, of Cohn Goldwater & Co.; Quincy House.

Lynchburg, Va.—E. L. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley Jr. of Beasley Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goods of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.

Matawan, N. J.—Adolfo Garcia; United States.

Memphis

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MUCH ACTIVITY IN COTTON GOODS

Production of Manufactured Articles Is Being Lessened to Greater Extent by Tire, Yarn Concerns Buying Up Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Although there have been repeated warnings from banking circles that from this time on it would be absolutely impossible for financial institutions to extend the liberal credit accommodation that was the rule during the war and for 12 months afterward, business in the primary cotton goods market continued active.

"I don't care what the bankers say or think or do about the present situation," said one very large cotton goods merchant. "Tell me whether the public is buying goods freely or not. That is the big factor in the present outlook. If the ultimate consumers are continuing to buy freely and are demanding their usual quantity of goods and paying the price for them without protest, then I, for one, am willing to plunge, no matter what the bankers' advice may be."

This somewhat reckless line of talk is typical of a great number of the cotton goods merchants and distributors, and the reports they have been getting from retail circles in the South, the northwest, and the middle west have been so favorable that a great many of them have discarded all their former doubts about the holding power of the present market levels and are devoting their efforts to getting as early as possible the maximum quantity of goods that they can persuade producers to sell them.

Prices Bounding Upward

Prices have taken a tremendous bound upward. Each week new high levels are reached. Although buyers have no thought of a collapse during the season ahead, many do not feel so confident of the period beyond, and consequently the scramble has been to get their goods delivered as early as possible in order to allow for an opportunity to pass them on before the season ends.

"My customers are buying deliveries, not goods," said one large selling agent. "They are easy to satisfy on the fabric itself, but the prices they are paying would probably be out of the question if it were the goods themselves that were being considered. They figure they can get almost anything they want to ask for the goods if they can get them on the market in time." This condition can be applied to nearly the whole market.

Plain fabrics made of combed yarns have advanced from one to three cents a yard in the last week, while the fancy constructions have risen much more. Already there is an eager demand for yarn-dyed fabrics in anticipation of the easing of the dye situation.

Print Cloth Market

Print cloth yarn fabrics are up a cent and a half a yard over the best figures of a week ago, but it should be noted that distant deliveries may be had for fully half a cent a yard, and sometimes more, below the prices that are being offered for spot and early goods. This is due to the well-sold position of the mills and their inability to take any more early delivery contracts involving any volume.

Yarns are very scarce and very high, especially the combed variety. The scarcity has extended not only to the finer yarns, but also to the medium-sized numbers, and it is extremely difficult to place large orders for either, though some few small-sized deals were put through in this territory. Carded yarns are not plentiful and prices are very firm. Tire fabric makers are having a very difficult time in getting their wares filled, and many are already seeking to buy plants of their own in order to insure a sufficient supply of yarn for their uses.

The cotton manufacturing industry has stood still during the last five or six years in the matter of expansion and it is now called upon to supply a greater demand for cotton goods, owing to the war, and also finds in progress a movement for building up what might be called an entirely new industry, the tire yarn industry. Every mill that is bought by a tire yarn concern takes just so much from the already short supply for the regular trade. Under such conditions it is hard to see how there can come about any serious break in the market for some time.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6. Sterling 60-day bills 2.65%, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.65%, commercial 60-day bills 2.64%. Demand 3.65%, cables 11.5%. Francs demand 11.6%, cables 37.4%. Lira demand 12.65, cables 13.63. Marks demand 1.74, cables 1.75. Government bonds heavy, railroad bonds easy. Time loans steady, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 7%. Call money easy, high 8, low 6, ruling rate 8, closing bid 6, offered at 7, last loan 6. Bank acceptances 4%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange yesterday were: G Asphalt com 114 1/2, Lake Superior 21, Phila Elec 25 1/2, Phila Rap 27 1/2.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston bank statement shows cash in excess and in the Federal Reserve Bank of \$22,000,000, an increase of \$3,015,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Car & Fy	137	137	135	137	137
Am Int'l Corp	110	110	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Wool	97 1/2	98	95	95	95
Am Sugars	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Steel	125 1/2	125 1/2	125	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	88	88	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Woolen	152 1/2	152 1/2	146	150 1/2	150 1/2
Anaconda	60 1/2	62	60	62	62
Atchison	84 1/2	84 1/2	83	84	84
Alt Gulf & W. I.	160 1/2	162	157	159	159
Bald Loco	112 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Beth Steel	52	52	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Can Pacific	129	129 1/2	129	129 1/2	129
Can Leather	94	94	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Chandler	126 1/2	126 1/2	122	124 1/2	124 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Chino	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Conn Products	82 1/2	83	80 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Crucible Steel	204	204	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	50	51 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
End Johnson	135 1/2	135 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Gen Motors	309 1/2	309 1/2	298	304 1/2	304 1/2
Groodrich	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Inspiration	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Paper	82 1/2	83	81	82	82
Kennecott	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Marine	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Marine pfd	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Max Motor	194	195 1/2	190 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2
Midvale	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
No Pacific	25	25	25	25	25
N Y Central	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
No Pacific	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	72 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Pan-Am Pet B.	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Penn	70	70	67	67	67
Pierce-Arrow	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Rep I & Steel	110	110 1/2	107 1/2	109	109
Royal Dutch N. Y	105 1/2	107	105	106 1/2	106 1/2
Sinclair	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
So Pacific	100 1/2	101	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
Studebaker	103 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Texas Co.	198	200	197 1/2	198	198
Trans Pacific	37	38	37	37	37
Trane Oil	26	26	25	25	25
Un Pacific	122	122 1/2	121 1/2	122	122
U S Rubber	125 1/2	125 1/2	122	124	124
U S Realty	52	52 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U S Smelting	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	71	71
U S Steel	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Utah Copper	75 1/2	76	75	76	76
Westinghouse	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	52 1/2
Willys-Overland	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Worthington Pump	91	93	89 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Total sales	753,900	shares.			

LIQUIDATION OF LIBERTY BONDS

New Low Records Made by Various Issues, New Source of Selling Coming From Banks—Reserve Board's Action

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The trend in Liberty bond prices continues downward. The first and second 4s and the two Victory note issues made new lows last week, and the first 4 1/4s also sold slightly under their former low. During the closing days of 1919 these bonds were forced to meet heavy selling by corporations and large taxpayers to establish losses, but with the turn of the year better prices were expected.

A new source of selling has developed. This comes from the banks, and is prompted by the fact that the Federal Reserve Board does not look kindly upon further expansion in discounts of war paper. Banks have accordingly let some of their bonds go rather than use the Reserve Bank facilities.

In some cases banks have advanced semi-annual dividends of \$2.50 a share on the common and \$3.50 a share on the preferred stocks, payable February 20, if funds are received from the United States Railroad Administration.

The following table shows the decline in Liberties from the 1919 highs:

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 8 1/2	99.00	99.00	98.50	98.50
Lib 1st 4s	82.30	82.30	82.20	82.20
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Un King 5 1/2s	192 1/2	192	192	192
Un King 5 1/2s	192 1/2	192	192	

DEHYDRATION FOR FOOD PRESERVATION

Dr. Prescott of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Is Preparing Report for United States Agricultural Department

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Investigations regarding the value of dehydration as a means of preserving food-stuffs and of equalizing food supplies in years of varying crops are under way for the United States Department of Agriculture, directed by Dr. Samuel C. Prescott of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the final report will soon be ready. It is expected, for transmission to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Dr. Prescott, who served as a major in the food division of the Sanitary Corps during the war and on request of Secretary Houston was detailed to the Bureau of Chemistry for dehydration work, believes that the value of the dehydration process, which was adequately shown during the period of hostilities, should be equally recognized in time of peace. Not only, he says, is dehydration likely to be considerably less expensive than canning, but it means large saving for transportation both in weight and bulk as compared with the fresh product or with canned goods.

"The reduction in weight amounts to 90 per cent in many, if not most cases, and the reduction in bulk to 50 per cent, through dehydration," he informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Moreover, the food can be kept indefinitely. As an example, dehydrated vegetables prepared for use by the British Army during the Boer War, and not used at that time, were kept until 1914, when they were supplied to the army and found to be thoroughly satisfactory."

Oldest of Preserving Methods

"Dehydration, which is after all only the old-fashioned process of drying brought up to date by scientific methods, is probably the oldest of food-preserving methods. Canning became the chief means of preserving during the Civil War in the United States. Wars, it may be remarked, give an impetus to methods of food conservation and preservation, and the great world war was no exception. At that time dehydration came into prominence, and I believe that it has enormous peace-time possibilities."

There are now in the United States about 10 plants engaged in dehydrating vegetables. With the best processes that means simply the removal of water from them; experimental work shows that food values (calories) are not changed at all, nor is the structure of the food broken down, except by faulty processes. Only water which may be replaced is taken away and it may again be largely restored by proper soaking in water for a short time; the food value does not depreciate if the treatment is properly done, and if the fruits and vegetables dehydrated are fresh at the time, the flavors, colors, and odors are preserved intact. There have been several systems of dehydration, some of which apparently have marked advantages, as their products are in every way superior to others.

All vegetables in common use contain by weight from 65 to 95 per cent of water. The dehydrated product may contain from 5 to 10 per cent, and with this small percentage of water will keep well if stored under proper conditions. In cooking, dehydrated fruits and vegetables require no more attention than fresh goods, and their treatment is quickly made by a good cook.

Loss in Weight Is Greatest

The loss in bulk by dehydration is not so great as the loss in weight, but it is large, ranging from 50 to 80 per cent. One ship, for example, can carry dehydrated food that in the fresh state would require from 5 to 10 or 12 ships. The great advantage in agriculture is that much of the present waste might be eliminated, and when crops alternate, first heavy, and then light, enough food can be preserved during the years of large crops to cover the following season, thus stabilizing food supply. Moreover, at present, because of poor transportation facilities, it is often impossible to bring fresh fruits and vegetables to the market. If they can be dehydrated at the centers of production, economy of transportation can be effected, and the cost of living reduced by making available practically all the food produced in the country, instead of allowing a considerable part (50 per cent) of it to spoil.

Dehydration conserves nutritional values, prevents loss by crushing or spoilage, insures uniform quality, and saves cold storage charges. Dehydrated foods require nothing more than soaking in water before cooking, so there is no obstacle to their general use. When properly cooked, a really good product cannot be distinguished from fresh. During the war, dehydrated foods were served experimentally at certain camps alternating with fresh foods, and the consumers on several occasions, unaware of the change, remarked that the food was improving when they received the dehydrated articles.

Large savings also are represented by dehydration as compared with canning. The expense of cans and packing cases is reduced greatly or eliminated altogether, and as the canned goods are bulkier and heavier than the dehydrated goods, transportation costs are also reduced by the dehydrating process.

Dehydrated goods must be of high quality, and attractively prepared for market if a real industry is to be

established. They must not only be good, but must be sold at prices comparable with or below those of fresh vegetables. That can be done, I believe, and it will mean a real benefit not only to the consumer but to the farmer as well."

ANNUAL REPORT OF HARVARD PRESIDENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—In his annual report to the board of overseers, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, gives tabulations which show that 9009 Harvard men were engaged in the military forces during the world war, 118 in the ambulance service and 13,375 in war work as civilians. There were 345 fatalities among Harvard men in the war.

"The men who have returned from active service, and even those who were in the Student Army Training Corps, are, as a rule, weary of military training," the president writes.

Mr. Lowell tells of his offer to the Governor of the assistance of students on any work where they might be needed at the time of the Boston police strike, and says that 144 students enlisted as special police or in the state guard.

He announces that a \$2,000,000 fund has now been obtained for a school to be opened in the fall, where instruction of university grade may be provided for teachers. This school will be named in honor of Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard.

It is announced that gifts in addition to the endowment fund total, for the year, \$1,280,514.56, exclusive of the McKay fund and Carnegie Foundation pensions.

DEDHAM FREE SCHOOL WAS STARTED IN 1645

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DEDHAM, Massachusetts—In celebration of the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the starting of a free public school in Dedham, held by many to have been the first on the continent, the schools of the town are to have special exercises during this week. The free school commemorated was built in 1645, if having been voted by the citizens assembled in town meeting that sufficient taxes be raised to establish the school. There has been free public instruction in Dedham ever since.

So fundamental and all-important is this early step of the Puritan fathers considered, that the anniversaries are ever kept uppermost in the thoughts of educators and other patriotic citizens. In 1898 the Commonwealth erected a tablet on the spot where this first school was located. In 1895, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the school, a public celebration took place, with prominent men present. And it is expected that the same will occur in 1945, the three hundredth anniversary.

TEACHERS ORGANIZE IN SASKATCHEWAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Growing discontent with the handicap imposed on members of the teaching profession by low salaries, which under present living conditions have made the position of many teachers extremely difficult, found expression some months ago in this Province in the organization of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance. Considerable organization work has been done. The alliance has numerous branches. At a meeting of the executive here it was decided to hold a convention in Saskatoon.

First it is desired that the provincial government amend the School Act to provide for a board of arbitration to deal with all matters arising between members of the teachers' alliance and the school boards, this board to be composed of one appointee of the government, one of the alliance, and one of the school board. It is also proposed to engage the services of a full-time organizer, to issue a bulletin from time to time concerning the work of the alliance and to incorporate the alliance.

DEMOCRATS UNMOVED BY IRISH PROTESTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—In an address on "The Labor Situation in Canada," delivered in Strathcona Hall, McGill University, before the McGill Canadian Club, Senator Gideon Robertson, Canadian Minister of Labor defined the distinction between the legitimate labor union movement in the Dominion, and the activities of the Revolutionary Socialist or "red" element. The Minister gave what he termed a "quiet talk" on the general labor situation in the Dominion, covering the past few years. Strikes, he said, had declined greatly. In 1911, 2,000,000 days were lost through labor troubles, twice as many as in three years of war. The process of assimilation of 300,000 returned soldiers had succeeded wonderfully. Today there were more jobs than men to fill them, if only men would accept what was offered. During the war, labor troubles waned because of the patriotic spirit of all classes. Later on increased cost of living, and the fear that returned soldiers wouldoust many from their positions, led to uneasiness. Increased cost of living had preceded increased wages schedules by several years, and so, the Minister argued, reduced wages would follow and not precede the reduced cost of living.

Those who believe that the Treaty is inimical to the political aspirations of the Irish people are in the wrong, he said.

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Canadian News Office

COBALT, Ontario—Since the year 1904, when the Province of Ontario became an important producer of valuable metal, the silver mines of Northern Ontario have produced approximately 303,724,172 fine ounces of silver valued at \$181,570,561, and the gold mines have produced 2,872,580 fine ounces valued at \$59,389,508.

TRAVELERS AIDED AT 175 STATIONS

Movement Initiated by Young Women's Christian Association as Experiment Doing Large Service in the United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Travelers arriving in any one of 175 railroad stations in the United States, if in difficulty of any kind, may receive real and dependable assistance from members of Travelers Aid Societies operating in those stations, affirm those who have had occasion to call on them. These societies have come into existence within the last few years, and the service which they render is classed as a necessity by railroad officials, who have come to depend upon it as they would a regular department of the railroad or an arm of the government.

Two and a half years ago a national organization was formed with headquarters in New York City. This national group is not only valuable in an advisory way and in standardizing the work throughout the country, but it made possible a uniform badge in the place of those of every description used by the societies previously, confusing travelers while trying to recognize the workers. Now anyone may easily pick out the workers in the stations all along the line, for they all wear the same badge. It makes possible a much quicker contact between the worker and the traveler in need.

Mr. Lowell tells of his offer to the Governor of the assistance of students on any work where they might be needed at the time of the Boston police strike, and says that 144 students enlisted as special police or in the state guard.

He announces that a \$2,000,000 fund has now been obtained for a school to be opened in the fall, where instruction of university grade may be provided for teachers. This school will be named in honor of Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard.

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29 EAST 29TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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INITIATED AS EXPERIMENT

Initiated as an experiment by the Young Women's Christian Association, it was soon realized that the need and opportunity for this kind of service was indeed great. The Boston society now helps three times as many travelers on the average a day, as when it started in 1916. The growth of the work may be noted by the record of the years. In 1916, in five months 1995 people were aided; then the full years, in 1917, there were 12,180 aided; in 1918, 26,114, and in 1919, 25,966. When it is considered that only 12 women are doing the work and that a budget of only \$20,000 is available each year, it may be easily seen what larger funds, more workers, and better equipment could accomplish. That the work is to be done is all too true, say those who know.

An assistant station master has said, "The work is always carried out, in an unobtrusive, tactful, and effective way—a work for which the employees can spare neither the time nor the means." Railroad employees and officials are even calling upon the service of the Travelers Aid Society, and the aid workers, in turn, make it their purpose to meet the problems in a dignified and understanding sort of way and without sensationalism.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MARTIN HARVEY'S "HAMLET" REVIVAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

Shakespeare's "Hamlet," at Covent Garden, London; Martin Harvey's Revival
The cast:
Claudius Fred Ross
Hamlet Martin Harvey
Ophelia (Hamlet's Friend) Harvey Brabham
Horatio A. B. Imeson
Polonius H. O. Nicholson
Laertes James Dale
Oscric Donald Calthrop
First Gravedigger Fred Grove
Second Gravedigger Alfred Ibbsen
Gertrude Miriam Lewes
Ophelia N. de Silva

LONDON, England—With the Box-night production of "Hamlet" by Mr. Martin Harvey at Covent Garden Theater, followed within a few days by a revival of "Julius Caesar," under Mr. Ainsley's management, at St. James's Theater, the legitimate drama for the winter season is assured a fair share of attention. Many grown-ups will be present, eager to revive old memories, and hundreds of children in these holiday weeks will obtain at those houses their first impressions of both plays, as acted upon the professional stage. It is therefore important that the drama shall be rendered truly, simply, and beautifully.

Pictorial Setting

Looking at the play from this point of view, we are able in some respects to welcome Mr. Martin Harvey's production. The setting is at once beautiful and simple. Of scenery, in the old conventional sense of the term, there was none, the effects being obtained principally by back cloths and curtains, upon which colored lights were thrown, and against which the actors, richly costumed, moving upon the great stage of Covent Garden, formed pictures that for harmony of color and design have rarely been surpassed. One could not but acknowledge how much the art of the theater owes to Mr. Gordon Craig, who, as pioneer, first lured reluctant producers away from the false realism of nineteenth century setting.

It is when we come to the work of the actors themselves that a less pleasant tale must be told, for one was conscious, especially throughout the last three acts, how ruthlessly Shakespeare challenges the player's technique, and how few there be, upon the modern stage, who can emerge triumphant from the ordeal.

That Mr. Martin Harvey did so, we cannot honestly say. His Hamlet certainly has some true and charming features. It is graceful, refined, tender, and sympathetic, by no means void of nobility, nor lacking in a certain princely idealism. His speech is illustrated by gesture that, though limited in range, is yet graphic, expressive, and illuminating to the text, and he treads the stage with all the ease of the accomplished player.

Tis in the more intellectual and virile qualities of the character that the actor fails. He lacks passion, fire, and intensity. There was no feeling that this Hamlet even in imagination could "sweep to his revenge." Knowing from the first, that he must fail, the prince was pathetic and wistful throughout, a dilettante unable to convey those far-ranging transitions, and swiftly alternating moods of despondency, introspection, irony and wrath, that make Hamlet one of the most comprehensive acting parts on the stage. In the big scene with Ophelia he was neither bitter nor earnest enough; and in the closet scene he was unable to produce the intense and cumulative indignation with which Hamlet lashes the Queen. He did not dominate her. Indeed, one had almost the impression that, for very little, the Queen, well played by Miss Miriam Lewes, would dominate him.

Sympathetic Reception

The audience, though a sympathetic one, felt these shortcomings, and became uneasy and silent. Mr. Harvey, nevertheless, received at the fall of the curtain an ovation to which he responded with a few modest words of thanks.

The renderings of minor roles were uneven, and, in certain cases, inefficient. Mr. Imeson was, at times, inclined to force the part of Horatio, but, upon the whole, he gave a good study, and spoke his lines well, though the best elocution of the evening came from Mr. Harvey Brabham, whose Ghost, if a touch too earthly and corporeal, was sincere and impressive. Mr. H. O. Nicholson did not so err as to make Polonius the comedian that some modern actors, opposing surely Shakespeare's intention, love to turn him into; but he invested the Lord Chamberlain with a conscious humor sufficient to make him thoroughly enjoy being called a fishmonger. The Laertes of Mr. James Dale, though rather jerky and lacking mellowness, gave a spirited rendering of the part. Mr. Fred Ross as Claudius fell short. He has a powerful voice, but, whether from agitation or some other cause, took little care to articulate; and, being often unintelligible, was ineffective.

Miss N. de Silva as Ophelia, put here and there a pretty touch into her part, but in the mad scenes she did not convey to the audience sufficient impression of the mental state. So wide a stage, and so large a house, call, necessarily, for broad methods of treatment. Of all the performers, Miss Miriam Lewes as Gertrude pleased us best. That lady, Mr. Donald Calthrop as Oscric, and Mr. Fred Grove as a First Gravedigger played on conventional lines, conveyed a sense of efficiency that too many of their companions failed to give. The performance, as a whole, left us more than ever convinced of the necessity of carefully training young actors to play Shakespeare as an essential part of their equipment for a profession.

Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Gordon Craig, from a box near the stage,

ALBERT RUTHERSTON, THEATER DECORATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The art of stage decoration in England owes much to the theory and practice of Albert Rutherford, who was one of Granville Barker's scene designers. Unlike many who write and talk on this subject, Mr. Rutherford's ideas are governed both by practical common sense and ability as a designer. His work has, unfortunately, been seen in the United States on only one occasion—in Mr. Barker's production of Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion." But Mr. Rutherford's views on theater decoration have many points of importance for the guidance of our younger workers in this art.

Mr. Rutherford starts from the point of view that it is impossible for

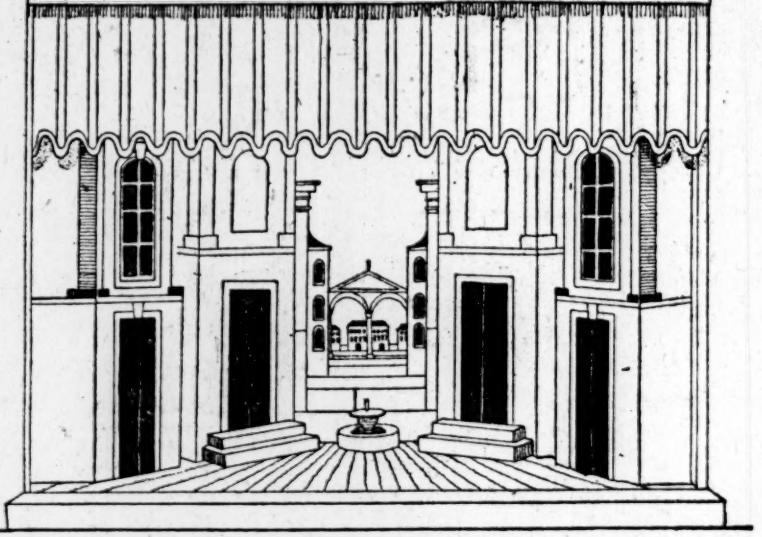
orate, as means allow, but it must be right in value and in balance and it cannot be left out. Not until a play has been studied and produced from this point of view can we succeed in putting upon the stage a representation of the dramatist's full meaning. Anything less is a subterfuge and a makeshift, when it is not a misrepresentation of the playwright's idea.

GRANVILLE BARKER ON STAGING PLAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Granville Barker, speaking recently before Harvard and Radcliffe students in Harvard Union, said that he regarded a play producer as a sort of ideal critic, whose function was largely

that of a balance wheel. A good per-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scene for "Le Mariage Forcé"

the artist, as a theater-producer, to build a performance around one or two stars, however competent the actor or actors may be. As he says, "When we eat our dinner, we are not content with a brilliantly excellent chop and a bad potato." We should remember that in the theater we use all the arts—as painting, sculpture, music, and architecture—as ordinary and everyday things, parts of a unified whole, and not as rare excellencies, one element to be emphasized at the expense of the other. Unless, therefore, the designer has competent ensemble acting behind him, we can do little that is worth while with his part of the production. No standard different form that we apply to the other arts should be applied to the theater. If we take the playhouse seriously, as we should, "we must apply to it the highest standards and judge of it as one complete whole."

As for the purpose of decoration in the theater—a purpose often misunderstood or exaggerated into meaning mere spectacle—it is to tune the stage to any pitch "wherein may be evolved poetry, drama, movement, mystery," in short the creation of the highest type of aesthetic pleasure in suitable measure for the play in hand. In the ordinary commercial theater of today, the unification of the production receives little attention. One man directs and rehearses the players; another, working more or less independently, designs the scenery; a third, probably a company or firm, is given the contract for the costumes. The result is the crude combination of three independent ideas possessing only an accidental relationship to one another. A properly organized theater, on the other hand, is an association made up of a personnel of stage managers, actors, stage carpenters, electricians, property masters, and many others, working under a single direction and for a common aim—to put on plays well.

The designer, or decorator, who works in cooperation with the play director, should be responsible for the scenery, costumes, properties, and lighting. He must know not only how to design and supervise these things, but also how to make them down to the last detail. He must know a great deal about many arts and train his workers to do the work of their respective artistic fields.

Exact realism Mr. Rutherford believes to be unobtainable in the theater. We cannot paint a forest on a flat drop that will really look like a forest. Scenery demands, instead, qualities of creation, imagination, and vision "without which there is no true or great work of art."

The background must be conceived and designed in strict relation to its setting for the actor. Take, by way of example, a scene which calls for a great and noble building as a background. What are the limits of the space in which we have to work? Suppose that the proscenium opening is 24 feet wide. A distant view of a great building, painted on an ordinary back drop, as is the usual custom today, will not give us the thing we want, for every time an actor goes up stage toward this painting, its dimensions are not only dwarfed but appear ridiculous.

It must suggest solidity and size, therefore the problem is not to paint a wall of imitated bricks and mortar, but to suggest, by the use of these dimensions, a building of size and massiveness sufficient to make the actor standing before it look as small as possible. One corner—a mere suggestion—of the building towering up out of sight, is the way we must represent it. "The whole art and charm of the theater is its artificiality, which should stimulate the decorator in making the most flights, fantastic, dramatic, or tragic use of his imagination by presenting that which is frankly artificial, and all the more beautiful for that reason," he says.

Decoration is not something which exists apart from the play to be considered. It is the very essence of the play itself, distilled from the pages of the text. It may be simple or elaborate, as means allow, but it must be right in value and in balance and it cannot be left out. Not until a play has been studied and produced from this point of view can we succeed in putting upon the stage a representation of the dramatist's full meaning. Anything less is a subterfuge and a makeshift, when it is not a misrepresentation of the playwright's idea.

ON PLAYMAKING

The Starting Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The old time dramatic critics shrugged his shoulders, and threw his newspaper down. "To hear these modern fellows talk about dramatic art, and the way to write a play! What do they know about it? They actually lay down a law of one method for all. What next?"

The younger man sitting opposite him by the club-room fire, looked astonished. "I thought every author, whether novelist or dramatist, invented his story first, and then wrote it."

"So many clothes cut to a pattern eh? We all know Shakespeare borrowed, or invented his plot before he wrote a line. Does that decree that every scribbler, let alone those who have the gift, should do the same today? You can take my word for it, no two authors follow the same rule."

The younger man appeared more incredulous. "I don't see how a story can be clear, unless it is cut and dried before the pen moves."

As to the Start

The elder man beamed. "Some of these modern critics may tell you so, but that's because they haven't time to think. There are many ways of starting to write a play, just as there are many types of authors, and just as plays fit to come under the category, are written by inspiration, though your imaginative author or your man of talent, may go far, and get his play right across the footlights too."

The younger man drew his chair closer. "You talk please, and I'll listen."

"My good fellow, take your inspired writer first. The man who waits inspiration comes, and follows the idea that breaks—sometimes through his sleep, sometimes through the noise of busy traffic, or again comes to him in a country lane, no matter where, but that reaches him unsought, a flash, a spark of wonder that surprises even him. But he will start his notes, as the inspiration brings perhaps a title first, perhaps a character, even a phrase, but he will know with certainty that he is right to start, for what comes by inspiration, and unsought, means genius, and with genius there is no waste, and no mistake."

"Genius is rare," broke in his listener, "I'm asking about the average man, the writer of today."

"Which one? There's your imaginative man, who conjures some fancy, and from it dreams dreams galore that he weaves into a fantasy, but never into a straight tale. His work will be nebulous, his tale uncertain, but of its type it stands, a dream-play."

"In modern plays we must have the impression of continuous spontaneity. In the performance of the play before an audience the actors must be simple, though they have been complex and exhaustive in their preparatory study of their parts. They must build up first the essential structure of their parts, according to the written lines of the play; and next, sketch in with completeness and harmony the equally vital unwritten lines, the business of gesture and intonations of voice, never once letting the secondary business mar the original architecture of the part."

"In the rounding out of rehearsals the player must see the piece as a whole, must polish his individual part, and finally merge his artistic being with that of his associates. In all this the producer guides without intruding, having always a sensitive touch on the 'individual and collective conscience.'"

NEED AND PLACE OF COMMUNITY DRAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The community drama and community singing are not worth while unless these activities mean the raising of the standard of appreciation and taste in the community, declared Samuel J. Hume, director of the Greek Theater of the University of California, in an address on "The Community Drama" at a recent meeting here of the National Association of Teachers of Speech.

There is a need for additional means of individual expression in this highly trained industrial age, said Mr. Hume. Humanity needs something more than the mechanistic earning of a living. But in the general playing of humanity he was not interested unless it meant something.

There is too much music in "potted forms," the people are growing too inarticulate. The silent drama has become the greatest drawing card.

Sporadic efforts often made in cities in the United States to give pageants with 5000 people in them and an audience of 200,000, that too often are just "great big stunts" mean little in dramatic development in a community.

All community activities should be accumulative and consecutive. The "big stunt" does not work out well. Too often there is too much thought of dollars and cents connected with such huge affairs.

Then in the community there is the idea that the amateur effort should be patronized because it is amateur, and that there is something mysterious about professional work. Mr. Hume felt that this thought should be dispelled. The amateur actor is plastic, and because of this is easily trained and the effort should be to bring out a greater degree of art in these community affairs.

Then again too many want to exploit themselves in the community drama.

The keynote of success in the community drama is sacrifice of the individual for the good of the community, and without this idea the best results cannot be obtained. The attitude of all concerned should be "What

can we do to make this a success worthy of our city, instead of exploiting ourselves." Too many realize that "drama" is the word of the day and want to use it for self-exploitation whether they have any talent or not. One of the greatest difficulties of the director is to get all to work together and keep them all in a humor to want to speak to each other after the play is given. His work is largely taken up in the attempt to avoid friction.

One of the problems of the present time in the development of the community drama is to secure the proper talent to direct these activities, Mr. Hume said. The talent in the universities seeks the commercial field.

This talent is more concerned with the amount of money to be received next season than with the development of community art. The average professional actor, he said, is not suited to the work of directing community activities. He does not have the proper viewpoint. The promising student for this field of activity after getting into the professional ranks in the commercial field loses his vision. The remedy for this condition is for the universities to offer the proper course and bring to the attention of the promising student class this new field. There is a field for this work now. Mr. Hume declared, and it should be encouraged.

WILLIAM S. HART ON HIS FILM PLAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—with the time of his retirement as an actor and producer of motion pictures not far off—he is emphatic in saying that he will appear in only seven more films—William S. Hart declares that he will return to the life from which he sprang. On the far west frontier this portrayer of border characters passed his early youth, and in the rugged open country he purposes to spend the days of leisure his success as a screen actor has assured. There is no pose about Mr. Hart's love for the American west and its hardy types. In private life he is very much as he appears in the movies—serious, plain, vigorous, and resourceful. In or out of his studio make-up he gives the same impression of placid unconcern for the excitements of city life.

"My purpose is achieved," he said when asked about his retirement. "I left a position on the stage paying several hundred dollars a week to do 'westerns' in the films at \$75 a week to set the frontier story right before the public. Such films as were made at the time were tawdry, false to life and history, and ridiculous as pictures of the men and women who made up the advance guard of our western conquest. I have shown that they were human beings like ourselves, with virtues as pronounced as their faults, not mere swashbucklers, brutes and bullies."

"Western" pictures are now respectable in the theater and have a dramatic fidelity that people recognize by instinct if not from knowledge. This is an achievement worthy of pride, it seems to me, because the chronicles of our country ought to be set down right whether on the printed page, painted canvas, or the animated screen, with its immense public influence. The remainder of my picture output will be concerned with life in the open country. Then I shall retire to Arizona or Wyoming and as an avocation shall write some of my youthful experiences into books for boys to expose it best.

Types of Authors

"Now we've the man who writes a family story, a straight tale without surprise, he will sacrifice character to get out his tale with the end in view probably before the start. There's your man who starts off with surprise, the pivot on which all that follows turns. There's the author who writes around his actor-manager, the most debatable way of all."

"How?"

"Because to do that, he must sacrifice the balance of his play."

"Necessarily?"

"No. He may escape danger. He may not. He may take his work of art, if he is artist enough to leave it at that, to his manager, and his manager may say, as I know to be the case in more than one instance, 'This is an excellent play. I shall be glad to take it, provided you make the man's part predominate. At present it's a woman's play.' I have known again a great actress, one of the greatest of my own day, say to a coming author who submitted a drama with a great part for her, 'Yes. It's a great play. There was a day when the manager wanted to sit on the horse's ears. I'm content to be in the part—but I must have a seat!'"

"Was the play altered?"

"No. It was written by an artist. He has since then 'arrived.'

"He was strong enough to stand by his knowledge of technique?"

"No. He had the understanding that technique must be so mastered that it may be used unconsciously, and of course, so that the artist may be left free to seek and express the finest in art, inspiration."

Emotion Not Enough

"Many even great artists think that as actors or authors, they must throw their own emotion into the art they have mastered, or have received as a natural gift, while emotion is only an immutable, fundamental laws of playmaking. The same crisis is treated differently by different people, quite naturally. There are really no 'conventional reactions.' In my published plays I can disregard these 'conventional reactions' that are demanded in the playhouse; I can be relentless, remorseless."

Mr. Middleton's chief interest in all his works is the delineation of character. Each play grows out of the particular characteristics of its personages. And even if one were to characterize his light comedies such as "Adam and Eva" or "Polly with a Past," as "glad" plays, the term would carry with it no opprobrium; for in them there is none of the sarchasm and the artificiality of the plays that are merely "glad." His plays might better be called joyous, for their aim is that deeper appeal that sings of charity, forgiveness, brotherhood.

is a line of his that I often remember—"But there is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty gives them understanding." Consider that. And don't forget that the greatest gift an artist may have is variety, and that even one author, worthy of the name, may start writing a play by a different method every time."

The younger man looked up to make rejoinder, but the elder critic had gone.

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THE HOME FORUM

Concerning Three French Towns

Of the French town, properly so-called, in which the products of successive ages, not without lively touches of the present, are blended together harmoniously, with a beauty specific—a beauty classic and northern, yet at the same time quite distinct from the massive German picturesqueness of Ulm, or Freiburg, or Augsburg, and of which Turner has found the ideal in certain of his studies of the rivers of France, a perfectly happy conjunction of river and town being of the essence of its physiognomy—the town of Auxerre is perhaps the most complete realization to be found by the actual wanderer. Certainly, for picturesqueness expression, it is the most memorable of a distinguished group of three in these parts—Auxerre, Sens, Troyes—each gathered, as if with deliberate aim at such effect, about the central mass of a huge gray cathedral.

Around Troyes the natural picturesqueness is to be sought only in the rich, almost coarse, summer coloring of the Champagne country, of which the very tiles, the plaster and brick-work of its tiny villages and great, straggling, village-like farms have caught the warmth. The cathedral, visible far and wide over the fields seemingly of loose wildflowers, itself a rich mixture of all the varieties of the Pointed style down to the latest Flamboyant, may be noticed among the greater French churches for breadth of proportions internally, and is famous for its almost unrivaled treasure of stained glass, chiefly of a florid, elaborate, later type, with much highly conscious artistic contrivance in design as well as in color. In one of the richest of its windows, for instance, certain lines of pearly white run hither and thither, with delightful distant effect, upon ruby and dark blue. Approaching nearer you find it to be a Traveller's window, and those odd lines of white the long walking-staves in the hands of Abraham, Raphael, the Magi, and the other saints patrons of journeys.

The appropriate provincial character of the bourgeoisie of Champagne is still to be seen, it would appear, among the citizens of Troyes. Its streets, for the most part in timber and pargetting, present more than one unaltered specimen of the ancient hotel or townhouse, with forecourt and garden in the rear; and its more devout citizens would seem even in their church-building to have sought chiefly to please the eyes of those occupied with mundane affairs and out of doors, for they have finished, with abundant outlay, only the vast, useless portals of their parish churches, of surprising height and lightness, in a kind of wildly elegant Gothic-on-stilts, giving to the streets



The Commandery, Worcester, England

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

of Troyes a peculiar air of the grotesque, as if in some quaint nightmare of the Middle Age.

At Sens, thirty miles away to the west, a place of far graver aspect, the name of Jean Cousin denotes a more chastened temper, even in these sumptuous decorations. Here all is cool and composed, with an almost English austerity. The first growth of the Pointed style in England—the hard "early English" of Canterbury—is indeed the creation of William, a master reared in the architectural school of Sens; and the severity of his taste might seem to have acted as a restraining power on all the subsequent changes of manner in this place—changes in themselves for the most part toward luxuriance. In harmony with the atmosphere of its great church is the cleanly quiet of the town, kept fresh by little channels of clear water circulating through its streets, derivatives of the rapid Yonne which falls just below into the Yonne. The Yonne, bending gracefully, link after link, through a never-ending rustle of poplar trees, beneath lowly vine-clad hills, with relics of delicate woodland here and there, sometimes close at hand, sometimes leaving an interval of broad meadow, has all the lightsome characteristics of French river-side scenery on a smaller scale than usual, and might pass for the child's fancy of a river, like the rivers of the old miniature painters, blue, and full to a fair green margin. One notices along its course a greater proportion than elsewhere of still untouched old seigniorial residences, larger or smaller. The range of old gibous towns along its banks, expanding their gay quays upon the water-side, have a common character—Joigny, Ville neuve, Saint Julien-du-Sault—yet tempt us to tarry at each and examine its relics, old glass and the like, of the Renaissance or the Middle Age, for the acquisition of real though minor lessons on the various arts which have left themselves a central monument at Auxerre.

Auxerre! A slight ascent in the winding road! and you have before you the prettiest town in France—the broad framework of vineyard sloping upward gently to the horizon, with distant white cottages inviting one to walk: the quiet curve of river below, with all the river-side details: the three great purple-tiled masses of Saint Germain, Saint Pierre, and the cathedral of Saint Etienne, rising out of the crowded houses with more than the usual abruptness and irregularity of French building. Here, that rare artist, the susceptible painter of architecture, if he understands the value alike of line and mass of broad masses and delicate lines, has "a subject made to his hand"—From "Imaginary Portraits," by Walter Pater.

Dr. Johnson Talks for Victory

On Friday, April 30, I dined with him at Mr. Beauclerk's, where were Lord Charlemont, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and some more members of the Literary Club, whom he had obligingly invited to meet me, as I was this evening to be balloted for as candidate for admission into that distinguished society. Johnson had done me the honor to propose me, and Beauclerk was very zealous for me.

Goldsmith being mentioned: Johnson. "It is amazing how little Goldsmith knows. He seldom comes where he is not more ignorant than anyone else." Sir Joshua Reynolds. "Yet there is no man whose company is more liked." Johnson. "To be sure, Sir. When people find a man of the most distinguished abilities as a writer their inferior white

The Style is Early English

One of the most picturesque places of interest in Worcester, England, is the hospital of St. Wulstan, commonly known as "The Commandery." It was founded by St. Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, in 1085, and so is historical as well as very beautiful. Once a much larger building of wonderful architectural beauty, its style still is early English, with some beautiful carving of later date.

Walter the Master, who lived in the time of Edward I and had served in the Holy Wars, when placed at the head of a monastery was called a commander, and so the house afterward received the name of Commandery. The Commandery, like other religious houses, was suppressed by Wolsey, who wanted to appropriate the revenues. Later the King granted the house to Sir Richard Moxine, and afterward it passed into the hands of Thomas Wyde, clothier, of Worcester. It subsequently had many owners, and one of them made a carriage drive right through the center of the hall, which is thus robbed of its beauty. The minstrel's gallery is still well preserved.

In September, 1651, the Commandery was chosen as the quarters of the Duke of Hamilton, upon the occupation of the city by the Royalists.

The night before the battle the King dined with the Duke in the Hall.

From the room on the right of the Elizabethan staircase there is a good view of Fort Royal, where the Royalists took up their position on the day of the battle. There is a tradition that when the King was compelled to flee, he made use of the subway from Fort Royal to the Commandery, and though there is no historical record of this it is certain that he escaped through the secret chamber, since known as "King Charles' Hole," to the roof, and thence to Sedbury Gate, where a load of hay was upset in order to hinder the progress of his pursuers. The King was obliged to creep under this hay in order to reach the city. From there he escaped to Boscobel, and so to France.

The Statesman Appraised

Statesmen—even the greatest—have rarely won the same unquestioning recognition that falls to the great warriors or those supreme in science, art, or literature. Not in their own lifetime and hardly to this day have the claims to supremacy of our own Oliver Cromwell, William III, and Lord Chatham rested on so sure a foundation as those of a Marlborough or a Nelson, a Newton, a Milton, or a Hogarth. This is only natural. A warrior... an artist or a poet are judged in the main by definite achievements, by the victories they have won over foreign enemies, or over ignorance and prejudice, by the joy and enlightenment they have brought to the consciousness of their own and succeeding generations. For the statesman there is no such exact measure of greatness. The greater he is, the less likely is his work to be marked by decisive achievement which can be recalled by anniversaries or signalized by some outstanding event: the chief work of a great statesman rests in a gradual change of direction given to the policy of his people, still more in a change of the spirit within them. Again, the statesman must work with a rough and ready instrument. The soldier finds or makes his army ready to yield unhesitating obedience to his commands, the sailor animates his fleet with his own personal touch, and the great man in art, literature, or

Dusk

The city's street a roaring blackened stream
Walled in by granite, through whose thousand eyes
A thousand yellow lights begin to gleam,
And over all the pale untroubled skies.—Sara Teasdale.

Hew Down a Passage
And through the ebon walls of night
Hew down a passage unto day.—Park Benjamin.

The Law of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE has wonderfully revealed to humankind God's law of Life and Love. Those who understand this law, even in a slight degree, are indeed grateful for all that they have received. They acknowledge that the Bible records and declares God's law, but as correct interpretations thereof have come to them only through the inspired writings of Mrs. Eddy, they naturally couple with this acknowledgment gratitude to her for Christian Science, and for the yet unfathomed treasures of Truth and Love which have been prepared for mankind in her writings.

One has written of her (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Mississ., pp. 40-41): "Our Leader, Mrs. Eddy, has presented to the world the ideal of Christianity, because she is an exact metaphysician. She has illustrated what the poet perceived when he said, 'All's love, but all's law.' She has obeyed the divine Principle, Love, without regrets and without resistance. Human sense often rebels against law, hence the proverb: *Dura lex, sed lex* (Hard is the law, nevertheless it is the law). But by her own blameless and happy life, as well as by her teachings, our Leader has induced a multitude—how great no man can number—to become gladly obedient to law, so that they think rightly or righteously."

With these facts in mind, thousands count it a happy privilege to know more about Mrs. Eddy's conception of law, and, in the spirit of humility, permit it to rebuke, comfort and reinforce their thought. Thus they continue the mountain climb reassured because she not only has blazed the way but also cheerfully shows mankind daily how to walk in it, truly within the law. In this walk the hardness of the law takes on a new significance, and it is seen that while it may seem as adamant to the material senses, the law of Love is perfect and accompanied by no harshness. While uniting power and tenderness, it is absolute in undivided authority.

Hooper, the English writer, said of law, "Her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world." This is indeed true, and so we find the laws of Moses and the Sermon on the Mount, especially the Golden Rule, running through the whole structure of human law. For instance, two men may enter into a contract legal in purpose, in written terms of agreement and in mutual advantage. Later one may desire to break the contract and refuse to carry out the part which is his to perform under the agreement. Civil law will not and cannot prevent the dissatisfied one from doing so, but it does demand that in breaking a signed contract the breaker thereof shall treat the other party or parties as he would like to be treated, and so the law says the breaker must pay to the other signer or signers whatever damage such action may cause to the others, or whatever it may be necessary to pay the others in order to withdraw justly from the engagement. There we see how civil law in some degree reflects the demand of the Golden Rule and the more ancient Scripture requirements: "To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

Outside the lawyer's realm countless systems of belief lay down numberless precepts and laws, so-called, having no basis or relation to divine law and no sanction except the unthinking acceptance of human beings having little understanding of what real law is. Thus mortals believe that there are laws of matter, of self-preservation, of climate, of nature; laws of theology, physiology, pathology, philosophy, surgery, hygiene; laws of heredity, consanguinity, affinity and association; laws of opposites, of birth, family, marriage. Then there are thousands of proverb-laws—and many of these laws are simply chaff, outgrowths of superstition and folklore, having no foundation nor substance.

Against all this, Mrs. Eddy says in "No and Yes" (p. 30): "God's law is in three words, 'I am All'; and this perfect law is ever present to rebuke any claim of another law"; and in Science and Health (p. 273), "God never ordained a material law to annul the spiritual law." This tells us that the law of God, the law of Love, is all the law that can really command or govern us. The statutes and details of this law, being the expressions of divine Principle, invariable and absolute, are without error, and obedience thereto brings peace and happiness. As David said: "The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart"; and Jesus, "Thy word is truth." The word of God is the law of God, and as Christ is the Truth and the Word, "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth," as Paul declared to the Romans. Thus when we translate or paraphrase Hooper's saying, and make it read, All real law finds its seat in the consciousness of Truth, we readily see Truth as the only origin and basis of law, and whatever laws have not this basis and substance are unreal and doomed to extermination in human consciousness. A so-called law of pathology in medical practice called "Sequelae" (meaning follow), illustrates this point. It lays down the statement that one disease will follow another, and thus mortals bow all unwittingly to supposed laws that are without law. Christian Science exposes the nothingness of these senseless and inhuman laws and the demonstration of this Science destroys their claims to power and effect. Christian Science frees mankind from the

sequels of selfishness. This is indeed reassuring, as the way whereby to be free from such false laws as the material laws of sequela or succession are seen to be. Any law based alone on a preceding action in human consciousness, not based on, or related to divine law, must be and is, null and void.

Christian Science clearly teaches that the two primary laws of Truth and Love—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"—obeyed, will fulfill all man's obligations to God and to man. As the practical ways of applying these two prime laws of God are taught with unerring precision in Christian Science, it is rapidly becoming a daily and hourly joy to men and women hungering after wisdom and peace, everywhere, to seek diligently to understand this Science. In this revelation of Truth they find, with David, that "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple."

The Old Home Road

I took the road again last night,
On which my boyhood's hills look down;

The old road leading from the town.
The village there below the height.
Its cottage homes, all huddled brown.
Each with its blur of light.

The old road, full of ruts, that leads,
A winding streak of limestone-gray.
Over the hills and far away;
That crowded here by arms of weeds
And elbows of rail-fence, away
With flowers that no one sees:

The cricket and the katydid
Pierced silence with their stinging sounds;
The firefly went its golden rounds.
Where, lifting slow one sleepy lid,
The baby rosebud dreamed; and mounds
Of lilies breathed half-hid.

—Madison Cawein.

Good Humor

The other day, a ragged, barefoot boy ran down the street after a marble, with so jolly an air that he set every one that he passed into a good humor; one of these persons who had been delivered from more than usually black thoughts, stopped the little fellow and gave him some money, with this remark: "You see what sometimes comes of looking pleased." If he had looked pleased before; he had now to look both pleased and mystified. For my part, I justify this encouragement of smiling rather than of tearful children; I do not wish to pay for tears anywhere but upon the stage, but I am prepared to deal largely in the opposite commodity.—R. L. Stevenson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1920

EDITORIALS

Americanism and the Albany Case

If there is any such thing as a "besetting sin" in connection with the American form of government, no doubt it is the tendency to discuss and to determine matters of public action on the basis of personality when the basis should be that of right ideas, irrespective of persons. When government goes wrong, there is usually a personal consideration somewhere in the equation; and to set government right again the personal consideration must be overcome or eliminated. For illustration of the tendency, one has only to note the character of some of the criticism of the part played by Thaddeus C. Sweet, speaker of the New York Legislative Assembly, in the suspension of five Socialists, pending the decision of the committee which is to determine the question of their personal attitude toward American government in general. Some of those who oppose the suspension of these men criticize Speaker Sweet's action in the matter as an exhibition of "kaiserism." They appear to regard him as personally responsible for the temporary barring of the five from their seats. Such criticism, however, disregards the fact that suspension was decreed by an overwhelming majority vote of the Assembly, 140 to 6. It also overlooks the fact that the speaker in a parliamentary body like the one under discussion is a creature of the majority, acting only by virtue of their expressed or implied authorization. Even though he appears to exercise drastic power, he acts freely only so long as the majority approves what he is doing. If he at any time misinterprets the majority will, the majority can be relied upon to become vocal immediately. It can check him out of hand. In default of such check, silence gives assent. So in his lecturing of the five Socialists on the floor of the Assembly, the Speaker's authority, now challenged so vigorously by the debarred assemblymen, was the authority of the majority of the votes in the Chamber that were potentially behind him in his action. The difference between his position in summoning the five Socialists to the place before his desk, and the position in which the five themselves would have been, if they had undertaken to reverse the proceeding, was exactly the difference in the number of votes behind the speaker and the number behind the Socialists. As they say, the Speaker's action was based on might; but it was the might of a clear majority, a might recognized by the constitutions of the State of New York and of the United States. Whether, therefore, Speaker Sweet was essentially right or wrong in what he did, his act was in effect the act of the Assembly, and the body, not the man alone, should be held responsible.

Considerations like the one just dealt with rise thick and fast out of this New York situation. That they are being forced to the front, and getting themselves discussed, from widely varying angles, is having a good effect, wholly apart from the merits of this particular case. There has been a good deal of loose thinking, lately, on the subject of Americanism and the main points of representative government. This case is forcing more careful analysis of American fundamentals. It is bringing out a clearer thought about them.

One consideration of tremendous import is the aspect of this Albany affair in its relation to immigration. Would New York now be under the necessity of challenging the Americanism of five men duly elected to seats in her Legislature if the Nation, through its congresses of the past two or three decades, had placed upon immigration those restrictions which its changing nature loudly proclaimed as imperatively needed? The question persists, irrespective of the guilt or innocence of the five men now under investigation. As early as 1896 the trend of immigration had been clearly discerned. It was set forth in the upper chamber of Congress in a masterly address by no less an authority than the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts. The utterance of this able speaker, March 16, 1896, appeared to be heeded little at the time. It was dealt with by the newspapers, with few if any exceptions, only cursorily. But it is fortunately available today in the Senator's published "Speeches and Addresses," and it is good reading for all who would post themselves on the racial aspects of American development. A present reader can only regret, however, that the menace so clearly predicted at that time could not have been met with some more comprehensive corrective legislation than any that has been devised. What Senator Lodge then looked forward to with well-founded misgiving is today actually existent. The closely related racial stocks comprising the great bulk of immigration before the date of this address in the Senate were allied in nature and character and habits of thought to the original settlers and their descendants. Since that address was delivered, however, the millions that have been pouring into the country have been, truly, of an alien sort. They have come from those sections of Europe, and even Asia, whence there was almost no immigration to the United States in earlier times. The Nation is now reaping the fruits of that negligence which permitted the new streams to run unchecked, blind to the fact that they brought with them no such capacity or readiness to absorb the American idea as those of the earlier flow.

These considerations are only too pertinent now. For although the war stopped the swift human tide that was rolling in unchecked up to the beginning of 1915, the flow has begun again. Again restrictions are being proposed, and discussed, without being pressed to the point of having any real effect. The increasing throng about the Nation's gates includes many, no doubt, who were on this side when war broke out and went back for war reasons. But all the more do these show the menace of continued laxity: why should there be hordes in the United States subject to call from Europe if the United States is itself a party to Europe's war? And among them, it appears, are those who would now escape from

Europe's devastation, but also some who, if names and nationalities are to indicate anything, are of the sort whose presence would be no asset to the United States in case of future European trouble. The menace hinted by the New York Assembly situation is one and the same with the menace set forth by Senator Lodge in 1896. The country needs time to assimilate the un-American elements to which, in spite of Senator Lodge, it has opened its doors all too freely. As the Massachusetts senator said in the address referred to, "More precious even than forms of government are the mental and moral qualities which make what we call our race. While those stand unimpaired all is safe. When those decline all is imperiled. They are exposed to but a single danger, and that is by changing the quality of our race and citizenship through the wholesale infusion of races whose traditions and inheritances, whose thoughts and whose beliefs are wholly alien to ours, and with whom we have never assimilated or even been associated in the past."

The quality of American citizenship is in danger now. Albany is only one of many warnings. If deterioration is not to be further invited, let the stream of immigration be stopped. Progress in assimilation will be a safe indication as to when it may be wise to open the gates anew.

The New Premier of France

MANY years ago, when the Third Republic was still in its early days, two very much in earnest young journalists were associated in "getting out" a daily paper in Paris, one as editor and the other as chief contributor. The newspaper was the "Justice," and the editor was George Clemenceau, whilst the chief contributor was Alexander Millerand, the new Premier of France. In those days they agreed very well; indeed, young Millerand was the right-hand man of Clemenceau. The editor of the "Justice," with his fiery radicalism, was a man after his own heart. Clemenceau, however, with all his radicalism, was never a Socialist, and Alexander Millerand most certainly was. Whether this was altogether the cause of "the great estrangement" it is hard to say, but the fact remains that, many years ago, the two became estranged, and, year after year, remained estranged. Even the great war never brought them together. Both patriots of the first water, they nevertheless ever maintained toward each other that perfectly polite frigidity which seems to be the special forte of the French politician. Then, one day, when the peace negotiations in Paris were at their height, Mr. Clemenceau was shot as he was leaving his house in the Rue Franklin. The coward blow shocked Paris, as it did the world, and one of the first callers at "No. 8" was Alexander Millerand. There and then, the two became reconciled. Mr. Millerand's visits to "No. 8" became more and more frequent, and Mr. Clemenceau began to realize that his one-time right-hand man might be a right-hand man again.

Both men had great political careers behind them; that of Mr. Clemenceau one of the most checkered, varied, and strenuous in the history of modern France; that of Mr. Millerand, more quiet, more deliberate, but none the less filled full of solid achievement. A lawyer by profession, a journalist by choice, a Socialist by conviction, Mr. Millerand, in his early days, labored incessantly to improve the lot of the French laborer, and it was he who ultimately secured the passage of the law concerning workmen's pensions.

Mr. Millerand, however, like Mr. Clemenceau, was impatient of party restraints. He was a Socialist, ready to work for the cause of Socialism, but he had his own ideas of Socialism, and the "boycotting of a bourgeois ministry" was not one of them. When Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau, in the thick of the political anarchy which followed the Dreyfus scandals, appealed to Mr. Millerand to come over and help him, Mr. Millerand agreed, even though it involved a split with his Socialist colleagues. He became Minister of Commerce in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, and Minister of Public Works in the Briand Cabinet which followed it. In 1912, Mr. Millerand was Minister of War, and although he resigned the following year, the outbreak of the great war found him, once again, at the Rue St. Dominique. It was Mr. Millerand who issued the historic order to General Gallieni, Military Governor in Paris in that terrible first week of September, 1914, to defend Paris at all costs.

Mr. Clemenceau, no doubt, reviewed all these things, and many others, during those days when Mr. Millerand was visiting him in the Rue Franklin. Anyhow, when Mr. Jonnart resigned from the position of Commissary-General of Alsace-Lorraine last spring, the "Tiger" could think of no one better fitted to fill the place than his new-old friend, Alexander Millerand. Mr. Millerand accepted the offer, filled an honorable office with great credit, and is now relinquishing it only to take up the work of a still more honorable office, that of Premier of France.

Welfare of British Railway Workers

THERE has been at least one very interesting and valuable outcome of the recent railway strike in Great Britain. As the result of the light which it shed on the conditions under which many of the railway men lived and worked, a movement has been inaugurated amongst the shareholders themselves having for its object the recognition of the rights of the railway workers to a really just remuneration before any dividends are paid. The organizers of the movement are Miss Theodora Wilson Wilson and Miss Joan Fry, and it is quite clear, from the results already obtained, that a very large number of people were simply waiting for this lead.

In a recent statement on the question, Miss Wilson declares that a letter, published during the strike, suggesting that shareholders should state publicly their belief that the claims of the workers to wages making it possible for them to live a full and free life "come before the claims of shareholders to dividends," gained such encouraging support that it seemed well to continue to give sympathetic shareholders, in any company, a chance to express themselves. A letter was accordingly sent out to as many shareholders as possible inviting them to sign a statement embodying these views; pledging the

signatories to support such reorganization of the present industrial system as should bring about the highest good of the workers and the best interests of the community, and committing them to accept whatever personal loss might arise through such reorganization.

The response to this invitation has been remarkable. Not only has the statement been largely signed, but numbers of shareholders, in signifying their adherence to the project, have written to Miss Wilson letters of appreciation indicating an understanding of the great social changes, now in process of working out, which is indeed strangely welcome. This, moreover, is not all. One of the basic purposes of the movement is to "break down the common conviction that humanity is necessarily divided into hostile camps," and to promote a "new fellowship" between the shareholders and workers in large industrial and other companies. It is quite clear that, young as the movement is, it has already had this effect. The very spontaneity of the effort and its manifest disinterestedness have found a ready appreciation amongst the railway workers themselves. Many of these and other trade unionists have sent in letters of thanks containing, incidentally, much information concerning daily work and conditions, all of which helps in the great and necessary task of forming one-half of the world, too long in ignorance, how the other half lives. "As a shareholder, very dependent on my dividends from two of our chief railways, I would like to say that I placed the welfare of the workers on a precise level with my own, and I do not wish to prosper in the new world at their expense." So runs a typical letter received by the promoters of the movement. It is certainly full of promise, for both the new world and the new fellowship.

The Two d'Artagnans

ONE of the most fascinating features in the writings of the elder Dumas is the fact that he deals so largely with actual people. He may, as he does again and again, sacrifice history, chronology, and many other things to a good story; and yet, every year that passes tends to show more clearly the vein of fact which runs through even the detail of his fiction. All novelists have, of course, made use of actual characters in their writings; but Dumas is peculiar in that, not only are his characters largely historical, but they do and say things that were all actually done or said by some character, although not necessarily by those particular characters. In a word, his are largely composite characters. He is like a skillful cabinet-maker, who, out of a number of fragments of various genuine Chippendale chairs, say, manages to produce one perfect Chippendale chair. Dumas, therefore, is an almost inexhaustible field for research. To those who are interested in such things there is much attraction in discovering the history of the fragments.

How interesting such a research can be made is abundantly shown in a recent article in *The Fortnightly Review*, entitled "The d'Artagnan Legend in Normandy," by Mr. Briggs Davenport. Every one wants to hear more about d'Artagnan. The friend of the three musketeers, the inseparable companion of Porthos, Athos, and Aramis, may claim half an hour of anyone's time and be sure of having his claim joyfully admitted.

Now every student of French fiction, as Mr. Davenport very justly points out, knows that Dumas took the name of the famous Gascon and his three equally famous companions, as well as many of their adventures, from a book entitled "Les Mémoires de Monsieur d'Artagnan," published in Holland in the eighteenth century. This Monsieur d'Artagnan was an actual character, like Dumas' d'Artagnan, a Gascon and a man of many adventures, a confidant of Louis XIV, and a friend of Mazarin. He won esteem in war and at court, and fell before Maestricht in 1673. But, says Mr. Davenport, there was another d'Artagnan, kin of the former, who arrived at greater distinction and much higher honors and rank. His name was Pierre de Montesquieu d'Artagnan, and comparatively little has ever been published about him, although he was, in his day, the day of Louis XIV and Louis XV, a notable soldier, a Marshal of France, and in his own country, the country of Normandy, a great and worthy gentleman. His house, the beautiful Château of Le Robillard, near Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives, is still standing, very much as it was in the time of the Marshal and his lady; whilst, throughout the countryside, Pierre d'Artagnan is everywhere accepted as the prototype of Dumas' hero.

As has been said, he was a great soldier, this Pierre d'Artagnan, famed far and near for his personal courage. As a battle leader he was well-nigh irresistible, wresting strange victories out of strange defeats, and causing his enemies, like Pyrrhus, to take small comfort in their victories over him.

Yes, thou, d'Artagnan, thou it is that brought
Peace to the breast of France; Denain made ours,
A splendid deed, worthy thy valiant arm,
Our walls delivered from the curse of war.

So Mr. Davenport translates a verse from what he describes as a rare contemporaneous poem. The victory at Denain ushered in a period of peace, and so Pierre d'Artagnan retired to Le Robillard, there to employ his restless energy in building himself a magnificent house. It was never finished. Building was slow and careful in those days, and, long before the great design was completed, war had, once again, broken out, and the Master of Le Robillard was summoned to take the field. His career ended shortly afterward, and Madame d'Artagnan did not carry on the work.

But, in any case, the Maréchal's favorite room at Le Robillard, and the favorite room of his lady, known to this day as "the d'Artagnan room," was in the old part of the building. This room, as Mr. Davenport describes it, is reached directly from the court by a spiral stairway, "an integral part of the enormously thick wall." It is one story above ground, very large, lighted by five tall, broad windows, "truly the chamber of the lord of the castle, whence he could virtually oversee everything of moment that went on within its bounds." And the setting of Le Robillard? A beautiful park in the midst of a wooded and beflowered countryside, with gigantic oaks, elms, pines, and firs on all hands. Stand-

ing apart from the other trees there is a group of four, three firs and an oak. They are known in the neighborhood as Porthos, Athos, Aramis, and d'Artagnan.

Notes and Comments

THE reception which Mr. Clemenceau accorded to Paul Deschanel when the latter visited him, following his election to the French presidency, namely, by refusing to see him, but having his private secretary receive him instead, recalls an incident which occurred in the experience of these two statesmen more than a quarter of a century ago. At that time Mr. Clemenceau wrote an article in his newspaper, the "Justice," criticizing Mr. Deschanel for an interpolation which the latter made, against the Brisson Ministry, on the law against anarchists. Mr. Deschanel thereupon sent his seconds to Mr. Clemenceau, who had attained no little fame as a duelist, and the former got decidedly the worse of the fray, the seconds after a short time refusing to allow the duel to continue. Can the recollection of this incident have prompted the Premier's action toward Mr. Deschanel after the election ceremony?

PROBABLY few readers stop to analyze the columns of "sob stuff" about the passing of John Barleycorn, nor do most of them understand the methods of manufacturing such "stories." The facts about the dawning of the new and better era under prohibition appear to be too tame for the more blasé newspapers, so imaginary pictures of the last wild orgy are flaunted before the readers. And even on the morning after, some of these papers admitted, for instance, that "Gotham failed to live up to the expectations of a wild night" and that, with few exceptions, people went home "peaceably and contented." Naturally! And they will go home more peacefully and contentedly in the future than in the past, and, better yet, there will be more peace and contentment after they have got there.

MADAME DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER bids the fearful cast a glance at the British House of Commons, where the first lady member, far from indulging in lengthy political discourses, confines herself modestly to the question of the milk supply. Eminently practical, eminently sane; the honored supporter of woman's political rights in France approves of Lady Astor. Milk is well, she thinks, but better still is peace, and for peace the world must have the League of Nations. It is an essential—a League supported intelligently and with good will by the women and the men, the women particularly, because, she explains, good will is the great need. Milk is well, she reiterates, but do not forget the world's great need—peace!

VISITORS at the public exhibition of its rare manuscripts, documents, and historical miscellany by the Massachusetts Historical Society have had an opportunity to compare past and present in looking at the first successful newspaper printed in any of the British colonies in America. Until 1704 the nearest approach to a newspaper in the everyday life of the colonies was the manuscript "news-letter," which was usually addressed by the writer to a governor or a leading clergyman, and was presumably "shown round" and the "news" further circulated by word of mouth. The first real newspaper, naturally enough, was called the Boston News-Letter; and its appearance was something of an event and worthy of a memorandum when Judge Sewell was filling in his diary and recorded that he went across the Charles to Cambridge and took Mr. Willard, president of Harvard College, "the first News-Letter that was ever carried across the river."

ALTHOUGH the little old Boston News-Letter made a beginning of continuous journalism in the British colonies in 1704, an earlier effort is on record in the attempt to publish *Publck Occurrences*, in 1690. The introductory paragraph of that essay in journalism announced that "it is designed that the country shall be furnished once a month (or if any Glut of Occurrences happen oftener) with an Account of such considerable things as have arrived unto our Notice." But the "legislative authorities" of the time discovered some "reflections of a very high nature" in its columns, and *Publck Occurrences* made no second appearance. That there could ever be such a continuous Glut of Occurrences as would occasion going to press twice a day was doubtless far beyond the imagination of the publisher.

THERE was recently discovered, in the archives of Winchester, England, in the old Winchester Coffer Book, the following entry: "1625, 30th December, Taken from the cofer Thirty shillings for the appallring of six poor boys that went to Virginia." These must truly have been the "good old days," before people were bothered about the cost of living. One cannot help wondering what the descendants of these six adventurers going to America would think, if they were given only five shillings and told to go and buy themselves an outfit today.

WITH the political kettle bubbling in response to the increasing warmth of interest in the next presidential election, somebody has made the assertion that "no senator has ever been elected President of the United States." It was perhaps meant that no president had been elected direct from the Senate, for various editors have plunged into their reference books and discovered at least eight presidents, beginning with James Monroe, who served in the Senate; and President Harrison, Senator from Indiana from 1881 to 1887 and elected President in 1888; seems to have traveled a straight route and made close connections. The excursion into political history, however, is the more worth while because it recalls to writer in the New York Evening Post Thomas B. Reed's dream of how the Senate failed to elect a president. As the dream went, the choice of president had been given over to the Senate by constitutional amendment, the ballots had been cast for the first time, and the teller arose to announce the result. "No choice," he said, "one vote for each senator."